INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1[illegible]

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 259– BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1 1929. ONE ANNA

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AFTER SIMON REPORT

SIR J. SIMON'S THREAT TO RESIGN.

—:o:—

Labour Cabinet's Retort.

"NOTHING WOULD SUIT US BETTER."

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The "Daily Mail" confirms the stories that are current about Sir John Simon's opposition to the proposed conference and says that Sir John even threatened to resign. The paper, however, does not say as to how Sir John's threat was received.

The "Free Press of India," however, learns that when Sir John threatened the view was expressed in Cabinet circles that nothing would suit the Labour Government better.—Free Press.

Premier Assents To Simon's Suggestions.

"Widening Scope Of Enquiry".

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. MacDonald has approved of the suggestion of Sir John Simon to widen the scope of the Simon Commission enquiry.

When the Commission's Report is issued and His Majesty's Government have consulted the Government of India, the former will invite the representatives of British India and Indian States to meet them separately or together for the purpose of discussing the British Indian and the All-Indian problems.—Reuter.

Whitley Commission In Delhi.

—.o:—

DELHI, Oct. 31.

The Labour Commission held a private sitting yesterday afternoon. After deciding the preliminaries of the Delhi sittings, the Commission had a long consultation with Sir B. N. Mitra, Member for Industries and Labour.

The Commission has coopted Mrs. Chatterji, wife of Rev J. C. Chatterjee, M.L.A., as assessor for the Delhi tour.—A. P.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Discount Rates Reduced.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Bank of England discount rate has been reduced from 6½ to 6 per cent.—Reuter.

SIMON-MACDONALD CORRESPONDENCE.

—:o:—

BRITISH PRESS GIVE IT PROMINENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Newspapers give prominence to the Simon-MacDonald correspondence. Some continue to publish sensational reports regarding Government announcement relating to India. The "Daily Mail" gives currency to the report that members of the Simon Commission threatened to resign if Govern emnt persisted in its intention of anticipating their work by such announcement; and declares that it is now doubtful whether the announcement will be made.

"The Times," on the other hand, referring to the rumours of immediate grant of Dominion Status to India, emphasises that no serious section of Parliament contemplates anything of the kind and there is no reason whatever to suppose that Government has the smallest intention of anticipating, or interferring with the recommendations of the Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

SIR E. ILIFFE'S MOTION REJECTED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The House of Commons, by 266 votes to 157, rejected Sir Edward Iliffe's motion mentioned earlier.—Reuter.

Viceroy's Proclamation Issued

VAGUE HINT OF DOMINION STATUS

Correspondence Between Simon and Premier

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE--MERE CONSULTATIVE BODY

Lord Irwin has issued the long-expected proclamation in the course of which he says: "I am authorised on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly "that in their judgment it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status." But "It is His Majesty's will and pleasure that the plans laid down by Parliament in 1919 should be the means by which British India may attain its due place amongst his Dominions."

"Practical men must take facts as they are and not as they would have to be" says Lord Irwin in referring to the appointment of Simon Commission for according to his Excellency, "It is not profitable on either side to discuss to what extent or with justification the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission two years ago has affected the general trend of Indian thought and action."

The proclamation further refers to Sir John Simon's letter to the Premier in which Sir John suggests after the reports of the Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee have been made, considered and published the setting up of a conference in which His Majesty's Government should meet representatives both of British India and of the States for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would later be the duty of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament.

The proclamation continuing states: "When the Commission and the Indian Central Committee have submitted their reports, and these have been published, and when His Majesty's Government have been able in consultation with the Government of India to consider these matters will propose to invite representatives of different parties and interests in British India and representatives of the Indian States to meet them separately or together as circumstances may demand for the purpose of the Conference and discussion in regard both to the British-Indian and the All-Indian problems. It will be their earnest hope that, by this means, it may subsequently prove possible on these grave issues to submit proposals to Parliament which may command a wide measure of general assent.

The Viceroy's proclamation according to Free Press is considered unsatisfactory by Congress leaders assembled in Delhi. The Majesty's Government according to them have committed themselves to nothing more than to invite representatives of British India and Indian States to enable Cabinet to formulate proposals for submission to Parliament. There is no mention, the leaders state, that the Indian representatives would meet on terms of equality with the Ministers and as such the Round Table Conference would be an informal consultation only. The Congressmen refuse to rely on the goodwill and bonafides of His Majesty's Government.

The full text of the correspondence between Sir John Simon and the Premier is also published.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

The following announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy in a "Gazette of India Extraordinary is issued to-day:—

"I have just returned from England, where I have had the opportunity of prolonged consultation with His Majesty's Government. Before I left this country I said publicly that as the King-Emperor's representative in India I should hold myself bound to tell my fellow countrymen as faithfully as I might of India's feelings, anxieties and aspirations. In my endeavours to discharge that undertaking I was assisted by finding, as I had expected, a generous and sincere desire not only on the part of His Majesty's Government but on that of all persons and parties in Great Britain to hear and to appreciate everything that it was my duty to represent. These are critical days, when matters, by which men are deeply touched, are in issue, and when, therefore, it is inevitable that political feeling should run high, and that misunderstandings, which would scarcely arise in conditions of political tranquillity, should obtain firm foothold in men's mind. I have, nevertheless, not faltered in my belief that behind all the disquieting tendencies of the time there lay the great mass of Indian opinion overflowing all divisions of race, religion or political thought, fundamentally loyal to the King-Emperor, and whether consciously or not, only wanting to understand and to be understood.

"BRITAIN TO STAND BY HER PLEDGE."

On the other side, I have never felt any doubt that opinion in Great Britain, puzzled as it might be by events in India or only perhaps partially informed as to their true significance, was unshaken in its determination, that Great Britain should redeem to the full the pledges she has given for India's future. On both countries the times have laid a heavy and in some ways a unique responsibility, for, the influence on the world of a perfect understanding between Great Britain and India might surely be so great that no scales can give us the measure either of the prize of success or the price of failure in our attempts to reach it. In my discussions with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State it was inevitable that the principal topic should have been the course of events in India.

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

It is not profitable on either side to discuss to what extent or with what justification the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission two years ago has affected the general trend of Indian thought and action. Practical men must take facts and situations as they are and not as they would have them be.

Sir John Simon's Commission assisted as it has been by the Indian Central Committee is now at work on its report and until that that report is laid before Parliament it is impossible and even if it were possible it would, in the view of His Majesty's Government, clearly be improper to forecast the nature of any constitutional changes that may subsequently be proposed. In this respect every British party is bound to preserve to itself complete freedom of action. But what must constantly engage our attention, and is a matter of deep concern to His Majesty's Government is the discovery of means by which, when the Commission has reported, the broad question of British Indian constitutional advance may be approached in co-operation with all those who can speak authoritatively for opinion in British India. I would venture to recall some words which I used in addressing the Assembly eight months ago in reference to the then existing political situation. On the one side I said: "It is as unprofitable to deny the right of Parliament to form its free and deliberate judgment on the problem as it would be shortsighted of Parliament to under-rate the importance of trying to reach a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India." We shall surely stray from the path at the end of which lies achievement, if we let go either the one or other of those two main guiding principles of political action. But there has lately emerged from a totally different angle another set of considerations which is very relevant to what I have just stated on this matter to be the desire of His Majesty's Government.

SIR JOHN'S LETTER TO MR. MACDONALD.

The Chairman of the Commission has pointed out in correspondence with the Prime Minister, which I understand is being published in England, that as their investigation has proceeded he and his colleagues have been greatly impressed in considering the direction which the future constitutional development of India is likely to take with the importance of bearing in mind the relations which may, at some future time, develop between British India and the Indian States. In his judgment it is essential that the methods by which this future relationship between these two constituent parts of greater India may be adjusted should be fully examined. He has further expressed the opinion that if the Commission's report and the proposals subsequently to be framed by the Government take this wider range, it would appear necessary for the Government to revise the scheme of procedure as at present proposed.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

He suggests that what might be required, after the reports of the Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee have been made, considered and published but before the stage is reached, of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, would be the setting up of a conference in which His Majesty's Government should meet representatives both of British India and of the States for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would later be the duty of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament. The procedure by joint Parliamentary Committee conferring with delegations from the Indian Legislature and other bodies, which was previously contemplated and is referred to in Sir John Simon's letter to myself of 6th February 1928, would still be appropriate for the examination of the bill when it is subsequently placed before Parliament, but would in the opinion of the Commission, obviously have to be preceded by some such conference as they have suggested. With these views I understand that His Majesty's Government are in compete accord. For, while they will greatly desire, when the time comes, to be able to deal with the question of British Indian political development under conditions the most favourable to its successful treatment they are with the Commission deeply sensible of the importance of bringing under comprehensive review the whole problem of the relations of British India and the Indian States. Indeed an adjustment of these interests in their view is essential for the complete fulfilment of what they consider to be the underlying purpose of British policy whatever the method for its furtherance which Parliament may decide to adopt.

REITERATING 1917 DECLARATION.

The goal of British policy was stated in the declaration of August 1917 to be that of providing for the "gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire".

As I recently pointed out, my own instrument of instructions from the King-Emperor expressly states that it is His Majesty's will and pleasure that the plans laid by Parliament in 1919 should be the means by which British India may attain its due place among his Dominions. Ministers of the Crown moreover have more than once publicly declared that it is the desire of the British Government that India should in the fullness of time take her place in the Empire in equal partnership with the Dominions; but in view of the doubts which have been expressed both in Great Britain and India regarding the interpretation to be placed on the intentions of the British Government in enacting the Statute of 1919. I am authorised on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion status.

In the full realisation of this policy it is evidently important that the Indian States should be afforded an opportunity of finding their place, and even if we cannot at present exactly foresee on what lines this development may be shaped, it is from every point of view desirable, that whatever can be done, should be done to ensure that action taken now is not inconsistent with the attainment of the ultimate purpose which those, whether in British India or the States, who look forward to some unity of all India, have in view.

His Majesty's Government consider that both these objects namely, that of finding the best approach to the British Indian side of the problem, and secondly of ensuring that in this process the wider question of closer relations in the future between the two parts of greater India is not overlooked, can best be achieved by the adoption of procedure such as the commission has outlined. When they have the Commission and the Indian Central Committee have submitted their reports, and these have been published, and when His Majesty's Government have been able in consultation with the Government of India to consider these matters in the light of all the material then available, they will propose to invite representatives of different parties and interests in British India and representatives of the Indian States to meet them separately or together; as circumstances may demand for the purpose of the Conference and discussion in regard both to the British-Indian and the All-Indian problems. It will be their earnest hope that, by this means, it may subsequently prove possible on these grave issues to submit proposals to Parliament, which may command a wide measure of general assent. It is not necessary for me to say how greatly I trust that the action of His Majesty's Government may evoke response from, and enlist the concurrence of all sections of opinion in India, and I believe that all who wish India well, whatever and whoever they are, desire to break through the veils of mistrust that have lately clouded the relations between India and Great Britain. I am firmly assured that course of action now proposed is at once the outcome of a real desire to bring to the body politic of India the touch that can cure with it healing and health-giving is the method by which we may hope to handle those high matters in the way of constructive statesmanship.—A. P.

AFTER VICEREGAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

Leaders' Conference In Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

Dr. Ansari informs the press that Pandit Motilal Nehru has called an informal conference of political leaders for to-morrow at the residence of President Patel at Prithviraj Road, New Delhi, to discuss the Viceregal announcement. Among the leaders already here are Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Pandit Malviya, Dr. Mahmood, Messrs. Khaliq-Ul-Zaman and Shwaib Qurashi, while Mahatma Gandhi, Pundits Motilal and Jawaharlal, Mr. Sen Gupta, Maharajah of Mahmoodabad, Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar are expected to-morrow. Mrs. Besant, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya are expect-

(Continued on page 10.)

THE MEERUT PROSECUTION.

—:o:—

No London Counsel Briefed Yet.

DATE AND DURATION OF TRIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 31

As at present there is no definite information regarding the dates and length of Meerut trials. Solicitors for Meerut Prisoners Defence Committee in London have hitherto been unable to brief counsel. Those who have been approached demand to know exact dates and length of their stay in India. Secretary of the Committee is approaching the India Office and Government of India in that connection.—Reuter.

INDIAN AIR MAIL.

—:o:—

Extension To Calcutta.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

In the House of Comons questioned regarding the Imperial Air Service, Mr. Montague said the service would be operating halfway to Cape Town in June 1930 and it was hoped the remainder would be operating six months later or in April 1931 at the latest. Government of India were considering early extension of Indian air mail to Calcutta. Estimates for further extension to Singapore and Australia were being examined.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE BUSY.

—:o:—

Report To Be Submitted Next Week.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Reuter learns that the Dominions Legislation Committee is making more rapid progress than anticipated; and it is now possible for a report to be submitted next week. Three of the thorniest obstacles are believed to have been overcome, and an agreement reached. The first relates to the declaration of Protestant sucession regarding which, it is understood that Irish delegates raised objection on behalf of the Roman Catholic majority of the Free State. It is stated that a new wording has been obtained which does not offend Ireland, while not altering the basis of declaration. The second topic concerned the King's veto which is believed to have been retained after a debate in which it was emphasised that it was very unlikely that the veto would be utilised, but was essential as a safeguard. Thirdly, there was considerable discussion on the position of the Dominion which might desire to remain neutral in a war in which the Empire was involved. It is understood that the Committee upheld the British contention that it was inopportune to raise the question in view of the movements for renunciation of war as also the Kellogg Pact and the Hoover-MacDonald discussions all tending in the direction of pacification.—Reuter.

"Menace To British Agriculture.

A menace to British agriculture was mentioned by Sir Edward Iliffe in the Commons on a private member's motion drawing attention to the fact that Germany thanks to the subsidy of exports dumped into Britain. 590,000 quarters of wheat for the year ended July 1929 compared with 22,500 quarters during the previous year. Mr. Noel Buxton regretted that Government like the late Government were unable to visualise the immediate steps to counteract the very regrettable and very damaging effect of the importations, and Government were not prepared to consider duties on food.—Reuter.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

STOCKS & SHARES

MOORAT TURNOVER OF 9,000 SHARES.

RATHER QUIET SESSION.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The local Stock Exchange presented a spectacular sight when it re-opened at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday for Moorat Business on the eve of Hindu's New Year's day. Bulls were in high hopes for moderate rise in view fairly good sales of cloth by local Mills. But bears had a great relief in the rise of the Bank rate and contraction of currency. Professional operators were inclined to believe that in the smallest session of one hour and a half if prices advanced, extensive liquidation was anticipated resulting in some declining. The general state of the market is over-bought and large speculative business is being done in Bombay Dyeing, Fazal and Tata Steel Shares. The first named two scrips are freely operated but Tata Steel Shares are manipulated by powerful bull operators. The Bulls have full control over Steel Shares and unless the general public become buyers, there seems little chance for any unloading by bull operators. The situation in these shares has become very puzzling and holders of actual shares are meeting the rise and are parting with their holdings. The Bulls also show no hesitation in absorbing the offerings and it will take some weeks or months before these shares are released. Bulls have determined to fight out the game to the last and it remains to be seen how this deal ends. Increasing production of Tata Steel works is said to be the backbone of the bullish activity but tightness of money market is discouraging outside buying. However, it seems certain that some day these shares will be unloaded and looking to the highly manipulated state we prefer to have no interest in these shares. The market opened rather steady at a small rise and prices showed a tendency to harden but soon gave way on increased offerings. This was the case with all favourite scrips but Fazal shares showed poor demand and recorded sharp decline. There was scattered liquidation in Tata Steel Defd.

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ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Bombay Dyeing 775; 76; 65; 61; 56; 70; 62; 67.
Century 332; 21; 28; 26; 28.
Fazal 560; 57; 60; 45; 53; 45.
Pearl 332; 25, 28; 30; 28.
Simplex 52; 51.
Burma 781; 83; 72; 76; 72.
Tata Steel Defd. 307; 296; 303; 297; 300; 298.
Tata Steel Ordi. 74; 74|4, 73.
I. Cement 282; 280; 81; 77.
Alcock 332; 328; 332; 331.
Hydro 1262; 55; 57; 56; 57.

****

shares but big operators took very little interest.

The general opinion is divided and some are inclined to look for tightness of money market causing declines in share values. While others are led to believe in higher prices on improving conditions of the general trade and industry. Money market is likely to have greater effect on share values. To-day there was a turnover of about 9,000 shares and although the market does not show any pronounced weakness, there is less desire to buy.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 767-8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Century India 478-12.
Century 100, 327-8.
Colaba Land 100, 134-6.
Crescent, 100, 38-12.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 480.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0-6-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 142-8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 320, 547-8.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100. 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 110.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100. 1221, 368-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y. 1800.
Kohinoor 10, 163-12.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 165.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1495.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Mever Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 167-8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 327-8.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10. nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex 180, 20, 50
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 180, 20, 416-4.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2460
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.

Bank of India. 30. 2, 2 xd. 99-4.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 76-12.
Central 200 xd., 17-10.
Imperial 605, 40f, 1371-4.
Eastern £5 xd. 99.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340.
Union 5|11. 3-6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 88, 96.
Indian Cement 277-8.
Punjab Cement, 100, 11-14
Shahabad Cement, 10y. 147-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17-8.
United Cement 100 6y, 67-8.
Katni Ord. 207-8.
Katni Defd 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 780
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 90
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2|4|8f 79-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 88
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 646-4.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord xd 755
Bombay Tram Ord xd 143-12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1257-8.
Tata Power 800; nil 661-4
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 150..

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17|8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 515.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100. 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-8.
New Indian Assurance 6y, 21-4.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2025.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y, 331-4.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 231-4.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33
Burma (1) Corporation 773-12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord 357-8 def 357-8
Jost Engineering 50, 54/16/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 13-14.
Tata Construction xd. 46.
Tata Iron Ord. 73.
Tata Iron Defd. 297-8.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 10%.
Tata Hydro B. 108-2.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 140.
Tata 2nd Pref. 84-8.
Andhra Pref. 103.
Tata Power Pref 1100
Tata Hydro Pref. 1082/8

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of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

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The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

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The Number will afford

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KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co.)

Karachi, Oct. 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The securities have been an uninteresting market with minimum business passing. The speculative counters the 5 per cent 1945/55 and 3½ per cent have subject to small fluctuations and remain steady at about 101/4 per cent and 68 per cent, while other securities remain more or less neglected.

RAILWAY SHARES.

There has been small turnover in this section at steady prices, Larkhanas were done at 88 per cent, small lots of Uppersinds at 84 while the Sind Lights have been neglected.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

The turnover has been large but the prices have moved within narrow limits. Karachi Electrics were done at 147/8 Hyderabad at 134 with more buyers in evidence while the Ajmers have moved up to Rs. 11 per share.

FLOUR SHARES.

This section has been devoid of any interest and no business of importance has been reported. The prices remain unchanged.

Owing to Divali Holidays in this week our next report will be issued on the 12th proximo:

Name of the Co.	Present value.
Sind Lights	50-0-0.
Sind Lighterage	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	88-0-0
Uppersinds	84-0-0
Karachi Electrics	147-8-0
Hyderabad Electrics	134-0-0x.d
Ajmer Electrics	11-0-0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	104-12-0
Karachi Flour Mill	155-0-0
India Flour Mill	115-0-0
Century Flour Mill	100-0-0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

	Liverpol, Oct. 30.
October	3.8 1/4
December	3.11 7/8
March	9.6 7/8

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

	Chicago, Oct. 30.
December	138 7/8
March	136 3/4
May	139 1/2

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
24 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* .	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		10,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
2 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	$105	$79
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	$120	$90
To Marseilles and back	$160	$72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
24th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
11th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	$64	$113
B	$60	$105
E	$36	$36

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NABOTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents. Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£106 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
2nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.
4th Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder P'Okha & C'Mandvi,
6th Nov.	Barjora ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
8th Nov. about	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi.
9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	602	2 Nov	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8 00	.. ..	@25Dec.
*Tokiwa Maru ..	G 2	16 Dec.	30 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 27 Nov	4 Dec.
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Horaby Rd. Bombay. Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru ..	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec. 1930	7th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KHAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders

Ask for Price list. Kalbadevi Road Bombay Office :

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves spin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road. Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientain
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882,)
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1-8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd. Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Several new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :— SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management

The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele No. 22997

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10	per Annum	1927 „ 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to :—
M. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 7¼ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

Healthy Energy during the Day — Sound Sleep at Night

Healthy Nerves

Curl up at night and sleep, s-l-e-e-p. Then in the morning wake up refreshed, ready for the new day, full of vitality and energy, untiring and happy.

That is Health. That is the kind of health and nerve-strength Sanatogen builds. A well-known physician explains the action of Sanatogen in these words:

"Sanatogen is a steadily acting tonic-food, and it acts in a natural and physiological manner—recreating cells which have been broken down or devitalized by illness or overwork, and building up new cells where these are needed. There is no jerry-building about Sanatogen; what it does is to go straight to the core of well-being—the cells—and to build these up one by one into a permanent and solid fabric of health."

That—its cell-building activity—is the reason why Sanatogen makes people thoroughly healthy.

Start a course of Sanatogen to-day and in a few weeks you will notice its wonderful influence on your own health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street London, S.E.1. England.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—BONAFIDE AGENTS on Pay or Commission to sell Shares of the Hindusthan Union Match Co., Ltd. Please, apply for particulars to Messrs. SEN GUPTA & CO., 72, Canning Street, Calcutta.

A R1975

PRIVATE TUTOR.—Residential—if possible, Brahmin male or female (strong willed) for boys learning English 2nd and 4th standard, state terms. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and, Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.

A R1974

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32979

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Mahomedali Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. S. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.

R1922

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enrolment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPEEDING UP OF MARKET LINE SERVICES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after SUNDAY, the 3rd November, 1929, the speed of Tram Cars running to and from Gowalia Tank and Tardeo, via Crawford Market, will be increased to 18 MILES PER HOUR.

Passengers are warned not to board or alight from Tram Cars in motion.

The Public generally are warned to exercise special care.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M.Inst.C.E.,
General Manager.

Electric House,
Post Fort, Bombay No. 1.
31st October, 1929.

33060

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on TUESDAY, the 5th November, 1929, for the supply of:—(1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salads; (3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry; (6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef; (8) Ice; (9) Bread; (10) Mutton and Lamb; (11) Pork and Sausages; (12) Sundries; (13) Fresh Butter; daily from the 1st day of January, 1930, to the 31st of December, 1930, delivered at the Company's Fresh Bazaar Depot which will be situated in close proximity to the Crawford Market.

Tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1 (Rupee One only) for each copy of tender form from the Victualling Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

33054

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMRITMAHAL DEPARTMENT.

—:o:—

NOTIFICATION NO. , dated 21st October, 1929.

THE ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of the Amrit Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted against each from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

No.	Sale Centres.	Dates	Remarks.
1.	Holalkere ...	25th and 26th Nov. 1929.	Near Holalkere Railway Station.
2.	Konehalli ...	2nd and 3rd Dec. 1929.	Honnavalli Road Railway Station.
3.	Gulurbore ...	9th Dec. 1929.	Five miles from Tumkur Railway Station.

CONDITIONS.

1. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid, provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent. of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale, shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue, but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal, till then, will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

2. Persons whose solvency may be considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent, at his descretion to deposit from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 so as to ensure his 'bona fides' at the time of bidding.

3. Withdrawal or takarar of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded and the final record of the sale in the register and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory) or in case the party refuses to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in sale conditions.

OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,
Amrit Mahal Department.

33053

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHANGES IN THE TIMINGS OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON the extension of the electrification to Poona, the timings of the following trains between BOMBAY and POONA will be revised from the 6th November. 1929.

DOWN

	17 Dn. Pass.	19 Dn. Express.	41 Dn. Express.	21 Dn. Pass.	3 Dn. Mail.	23 Dn. Pass.	25 Dn. Pass.
V. T.	Dep. 0-30	7-45	14-0	14-15	15-30	22-45	24-0
Poona	Arr. 7-0	11-20	18-30	20-45	18-45	5-5	5-45

UP.

		16 Up Pass.	4 Up. Mail.	18 Up Pass.	22 Up Express.	36 Up Express.	24 Up Pass.
Poona	Dep.	6-15	7-35	13-30	15-30	16-6	23-15
V. T.	Arr.	13-45	10-55	20-30	19-15	21-10	5-45

71 Dn. Karjat Pass. will leave Victoria Terminus at 18-4 and arrive Karjat at 20-35. 72 Up Karjat Pass. will leave Karjat at 7-55 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 10-25.

From the same date 31 Dn. and 32 Up, 35 Dn. and 36 Up will stop at Bhamburda.

For timings at intermediate stations see corrected Sheet Time Tables at Stations.

For changes in the timings of Suburban Main Line and Harbour Branch Trains see New Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th October, 1929.

33066

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA AILWAY.

VISIT (via Wadhwan Junction on the B. B. and C. I. Railway) Holy Dwarka, the Capital City of the Lord Krishna on the Great Annakot Fair which is to be held on the 15th November, 1929.

A bogie third class coach runs between Delhi and Dwarka.

A dining car under Brahmin management runs daily between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka.

N. R. GREEN,
Offg. Manager and
Engineer-in-Chief.

Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
"Publicity Section",
Jamnagar, 7th October, 1929.

32999

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at Kodibag near Karwar on 18th November 1929, and the following days:—

1,100 tons Teak Logs.
49 tons Sissum Logs.
84 tons Matti Logs.
51 tons Teak Beams.
3,492 (number) Teak poles.

For further particulars, apply to he undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. KANARA.
Karwar, 21st September, 1929.

32925

SCHEDULE "A".

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

(Rule 8.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-Section (1), Clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I, DORAB JAMSHEDJI PANDAY, propose erecting a Cinema Theatre, Vincent Road, Parel, on the ground belonging to The Bombay Improvement Trust admeasuring about 1,500 square yards, Plot Nos. 11 and 12, Scheme No. 60, and assessed under Municipal Ward No. —— Street No. —— and registered under Collector's New Survey No. ——

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 11th day of November, 1929, that is to say, within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 29th October, 1929.

DORAB J. PANDAY.

33051

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On MONDAY, the 11th November 1929 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Kalbadevi Road:—under instructions from Messrs. N. Peerozshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Seth Kessowji Damji and Seth Bhimji Premji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Shivdayal Shivshamal, Kissondayal Shivshamal, Bhimohan Shivdayal and others:—Firstly: The piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 700 sq. yds. with the dwelling house thereon bearing Collector's New No. 3016, New Survey Nos. 1642 and 1644, Cadastral Survey No. 803 Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal C Ward and Street Nos. 243-245 and 257A-39A situate at Kalbadevi Road. Secondly The piece of land admeasuring about 685 Sq. Yds. with the dwelling house thereon bearing Collector's New No. 3018, New Survey Nos. 1641, 1642 and 1643, Cadastral Survey No. 803 Bhuleshwar Division, and Street Nos. 1-2, 3 243-245 situate at Kalbadevi Road.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the above Solicitors at 76 Medows Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

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To-night for the LAST TIME

Emerald of the East

A Glorious Super-Picture from the Story of the well-known Parsi Authoress

Mrs. JERBANU KOTHAWALLA.

Mr. RUSTOMJI DORABJI

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HAPPY NEW YEAR.

COMMENCING FROM TO-MORROW !
AMAZING and THRILLING
A Story of the Love of two Brothers for the same woman

"FORBIDDEN WOMAN"

With American's exotic Screen Star

JETTA GOUDAL

TO-NIGHT : 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. S. T.) COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY.

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4 and 6-30 p.m. only.
DOLORES COSTELLO
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GLORIOUS BETSY
A TALKING & SINGING PICTURE.
GLAMOROUS STORY OF THE BELLE OF BALTIMORE AND JEROME BONAPARTE BROTHER OF NAPOLEON!

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LOVE'S GREAT DRAMA.
ETERNAL LOVE
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JOHN BARRYMORE
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A primitive Alpine fire-brand wakens to find himself wed to a hell-cat!

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ALL COMIC PROGRAMME
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CONRAD NAGEL
A spy, she fell in love with the man she had come to trap!
An amazing film of intrigue and romance, with the flaming beauty of Greta Garbo never so alluring!
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Featuring
Miss PUTLY
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TIME : 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
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Extra Show at 3 P. M.
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SEE....the D'Artagnan of the Movies Dashing, Slashing, Smashing Headlong into action !
Romance ! Glamour ! Speed ! Laughs !

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Perils of the non-stop flight he undertakes to save his sweetheart—from Frisco to the South Seas !
Wrecked on the Storm-tossed sea ! Rescued by U. S. Gobs ! Most Dashing and Romantic Role of this Great Star's Career !

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ALIBABA & 40 THIEVES Comedy 2 Parts.

To-day Matinee at 3-30 P. M.
TIME :— 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
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GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY THEATRE.

Special for Diwali Holidays.

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THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
GRAND OPENING
NEW SKATING RINK
On Friday, 1st November, 1929.
Under Direct Supervision of **F. M. UMRIGAR**,
Champion Skater of India, and all the Old Favourites.
DAILY AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS **2**.

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Presents TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTIST'S
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The ROARING LION
Featuring MISS JAMNA, MISS HIRA and other famous stars.
Story by MR. PESSI KARANI, Directed by MR. HOMI MASTER.
DO YOU REMEMBER ?
That a wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.
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If you love the Rajput chivalry —intrigues of the Rajput Courts —Here is a chance for you to see
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Extensively used and recommended by Eminent Physicians. If you suffer from inflamation, painful periods, bearing down pains, nervousness, hot flushes, poor complexion, discolourations, pains in the back or side, headaches, lack of appetite, or in low spirit, these Pills will act directly and naturally and they will strengthen those organs which at times need a tonic.

These pills do not interfere with any other medicine or treatment. They are composed of vegetables so harmless that their use may be prolonged for many months, even years. Before commencing the use of these Pills we recommend a mild laxative and that is "Tutocito" Laxative Pills.

SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

ITS DANGERS

The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.

ITS INCONVENIENCE

In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.

At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.

And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE

"SLIMOIDS"

"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientificially prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.

"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.

One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.

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SICK HEADACHE FLATULENCY, Etc.

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are a compound of rare medicinal herbs, roots, etc., which, taken as directed, produce a natural auction of the bowels, remove the poisons from the system, and so create vigour and vitality.

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"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of Women. Any and every kind of menstrual disorders, painful menstruation, pain and heaviness in the waist, abdomen, and the femoral region, excessive pain in the temples, unhealthy colour of the discharge; unusually more discharge, all these find a remedy in this well-known elixir "Sundari Sathi." It marvellously helps bringing the reproductive functions of women into perfect order. It exactly proves its undoubted specific action on uterus and its appendages and shows with what certainty it can cure all the diseases which generally attack a woman. It shows its utility as a remedy on the following diseases:—Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Cirhosis, metritis, etc., It can most beneficially control the process of menstruation and makes it completely regular and healthy. SUNDARI SATHI can cure all these Diseases at a stretch. So many Doctors and physicians use it for their patients. Re. 1 per bottle. Three bottles Rs. 2-10-0.

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Urinary Diseases.

Specific for Gonorrhoea

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Is the unique remedy of the day. If the English and Native drugs have not cured the disease and the vaccines and injections have failed—at least once try our GONO-KILLER as the last resource. However old and chronic your disease may be GONO-KILLER is useful in all Urinary DISEASES of males and females, in swelling of their private parts, in GONORRHOEA of any type, (all age and all stage.) Pain, burning and pus in urine, Gleet, Cystitis Urethritis, Prostatitis, Leucorrhoea, Seminal discharge and all other diseases due to Gonococcus &c, &c.

Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P Charges Free.

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Bombay Agent :—A. M. THAKER, Princess

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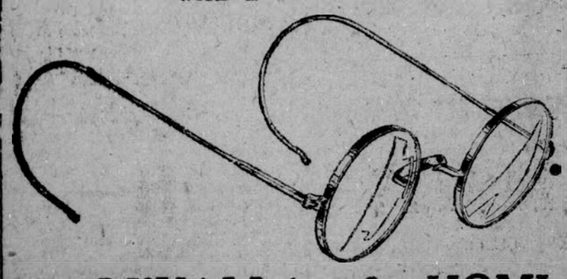

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THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

N. Y. FUTURES ADVANCE 23 POINTS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 16 points on higher Liverpool advices. There was some profit-taking which resulted in relapse of 4 points from the opening level but prices again advanced on short covering influenced by firmness of the Wall Steet. The market closed at a rise of 23 points.

The cotton market is fluctuating in response to changes in stock market. The industry in the U.S.A. is thriving and fairly large dividends are declared but owing to extensive speculation material rises were recorded. The share market was overbought and weak technical needed long liquidation. At last heavy liquidation caused big declines and now prices are reacting. Yesterday all markets, shares, cotton, wheat and linseed advanced. The technical situation is now greatly strengthened and higher prices are looked for.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 30.	
December	18.13
January	18.24
March	18.53
May	18.77
July	18.89
Middling Spot	18.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 30.	
December	18.08
January	18.18
Middling Spot	17.93

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 30.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
January	18.19
March	18.47
May	18.72
New York 11-45 a.m.	
January	18.17
March	18.45
May	18.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 30.	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	105.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	30,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.	
Scinde Fully Good	5.85
Scinde Fine	6.10
Scinde Superfine	6.35
Bengal Good	5.60
Bengal Fully Good	5.85
Bengal Fine	6.10
Oomra Good	6.75
Oomra Fully Good	7.05
Oomra Fine	7.35
Broach Fully Good	7.95
Broach Fine	8.20
Broach Superfine	8.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.	
October	14.51
November	14.54
January	14.70
March	14.92
May	15.20
July	15.48
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	15.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 30. Opening	Closing
October	9.51	9.54
November		9.55
December		9.64
January	9.66	9.68
February		9.70
March	9.75	9.77
April		9.78
May	9.84	9.85
June		9.85
July		9.88
August		9.86
September		9.84
October		9.93
Middling Spot		9.51

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 30.

T T Berlin on London	20.38-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	34.06
T T Milan on London	93.13
T T Berne on London	25.18
T T Paris on London	123.85
T T London on Prague	164.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 30.

Silver—Featureless. Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	22-7/8
Forward	23-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 30.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 3/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 30.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-31/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6-1/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 7-1/4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 30.

Cottonseed Bombay ton £8-7-6 Dec-Jan S'ment Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay ton £17-2-6 Oct-Nov S'ment Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton £19-2-6 Oct-Nov S'ment sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 30.

Linseed Calcutta ton £23-5 Oct-Nov S'ment Sellers.

£23-5 Nov-Dec S'ment Sellers.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton £24-2-6 Oct-Nov S'ment Hull Sellers.

Linseed Bombay ton £23-7-6 Oct-Nov S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 30.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt 40/7-1/2 Delivery Buyers.

40 Jan-April Delivery Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 30.

New York Fair Rio (No. 7 Quality) Spot 12-1/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 30.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63lb Cargoes 42 Oct-Nov S'ment Value.

Barletta Russo per 63lb Cargoes 41/3 Oct-Nov S'ment Value.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 42/6 Afloat Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Nominal

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 30.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Oct-Dec per cwt Sellers 11/10-1/2

Jan-Mar per cwt Sellers 12/1-1/2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Stanoard No. 25 C & F Bombay Oct-Dec per cwt Sellers 11/11-3/4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi Oct-Dec per cwt Sellers 12/0-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 30.

Copper Braziers £94-1/2.

Yellow Metal £71.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21-1/4

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1/4.

Tin English Ingots £185-1/2.

Tin Plates I C 20" x 14", 112 sheets per case of 108 lb net 18s. 1/2d.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The local market being influenced by higher New York advices opened at Rs. 333/4 for Broach A.M. delivery. Owing to the rise in Bank rate there was some liquidation which relapsed prices to Rs. 332/8 but again improved on steady local buying. Later on prices declined on easier Liverpool opening advices. Rates at 4 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A.-M. 332/6.
Oomra, D.J. 287.
Oomra, Mar 295.
Bengal, D.J. 228.
Bengal, Mar. 237.

LONDON RUBBER.

London Oct. 30.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b Spot Sellers 9-3/16d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London Oct. 30.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £19.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126-1/2.

National Bank £48-1/2

Eastern Bank £6-1/4.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £86-1/2.

Conversion Loan £75-1/2.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c. £101.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c. £49-3/4.

Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £57-3/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan £67.

Consols £54-1/2.

War Loan 5 p. c. £100-1/4.

Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £91-7/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 30.

Demand Bills 487.06

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

—:o:—

RAISED TO SEVEN PER CENT.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper has been raised from six to seven per cent. as from October 31, 1929.

Trivandrum.—The Fourth Travancore Art Festival under the patronage of H. H. the Maharani Regent commenced on Monday evening in the Jubilee Town Hall, Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Aiyengar, Advocate, Madras, presiding.—Press.

Sukkur.—The Swadeshi Exhibition which was opened by Sadhu T. L. Vaswani in the Town Hall, Sukkur on the 23rd closed on the 26th. In his closing remarks Vaswani said what was needed today in Sind was not speeches but a new spirit of Sadhana, self-discipline and self-reverence, a new education which would train them in a school of hardness and make them realise India's greatness.—Free Press.

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"KARAGOLA" DECK PASSENGERS' HARDSHIPS.

Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi's Statement.

Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, Vice-President of South African Indian National Congress, who arrived in Bombay by "S S. Karagola" writes:—

On the 7th instant, I left Durban for India by the 'S. S. Karagola'. Nearly twenty cows and bullocks were loaded on board the steamer. Then the number of passengers on board was not so great. But on reaching Delgoa Bay their number increased and for want of accommodation many passengers were obliged to accommodate themselves and sleep in the dangerous proximity of and next to the cattle. Yet nobody complained of this. On coming to Biera, the number of deck passengers still more increased. The passengers taken aboard the ship at Dar-e-salem were obliged to resort to the citadel deck where the sun was excessively hot and unbearable. But no arrangement to screen off the sun was made and this greatly added to the inconvenience and suffering of the deck passegners. At Zanzibar the steamer lay at anchor for nearly twenty hours. Here the condition of the passengers was rendered still worse and unbearable by the excessive heat as they were packed and huddled in a place where the attle were kept. The stinking smell there was simply disgusting, many a passengers complained to me bitterly of this.

At Mombasa the cattle were disembarked but on the other hand there was such a rush of passengers at this place that there was absolutely no room whatever even for the slightest movement. Despite this rush the two decks which are meant for the passengers were packed with cargo. This enhanced the difficulty to a greater extent. The whole steamer was so packed that the passengers were greatly inconvenienced and hindered even in going to stool.

INSUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATION.

It is said that the 'S.S. Karagola' has the Government permission of taking 900 passengers. But when I saw there was no sufficient room even for those passengers on board the ship, I was continually harassed by the thought, how 900 passengers could be conveniently accommodated! I think the number of passengers on board the ship this time did not exceed 700. Yet the accommodation was deplorably insufficient and scanty. Had the decks not been packed with cargo then so much hardship would not have been experienced by the passengers. Passengers when suffered great deal, drew out a statement signed by nearly 300 of them and handed it over to me for necessary action to be taken. Through Radio I informed some well-known institutions in Bombay of this. The Social Service League of Mombasa also cabled this state of things to some well-known personages in Bombay. The attention of the Government was drawn to this question and on the arrival of the 'S.S. Karagola" in Bombay harbour some inquiries were made by the Government.

PORT OFFICER'S ACTION.

I gave my evidence before the Port Officer of Bombay and some more statements were also taken from other passengers. Let the result be what it may, but the following action of the Port Officer was very much disliked by me. When he was taking down my statement the representatives of the Indian Imperial Citizenship and the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association were present, and I think that the Port Officer committed a gross mistake in asking those representatives to go away from that place. Really this inquiry must be public and I consider it, was in the interest of the public and as such the presence of those representatives should not have been regarded as undesirable.

There was no proper arrangement for the accommodation of the patients. One Muslim lady was so weak and emaciated that she was unable to move. There was another patient—a youth—attacked by consumption. These patients had to rely on their luck when they would very well have been treated in the hospital. It is not difficult to understand how harmful it is for the fellow passengers when a patient suffering from such a contagious disease as consumption, travels in their company spitting about carelessly.

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Rs 2 Lakhs Damage.

—:o:—

DIVALI TRAGEDY IN VIRAMGAUM.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.

News has been received here of a terrible fire yesterday in Viramgam which originated in a fireworks shop and spread to surrounding buildings.

About 25 shops have been burnt down causing damage estimated at 2 lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

The company is enormously profited by the deck-passengers alone. To be frank enough, I must admit that the passengers also are to some extent responsible for their incnvenience and hardship as some of them take heavy luggage with them and insist on keeping it with them. Thus some ruthlessly selfish passengers occupy a good deal of space at the cost of and to a great inconvenience of other fellow-passengers. But this state of things can be averted and imrpoved only if the company take it into its head to do so. I can suggest this as a solution that so much space as is legally available for each passenger should be marked and set apart by painting or some such device. Perhaps this suggestion of mine, may not be to the liking of some but I humbly take this opportunity of hinting to them that the Company is always ready to take charge of their luggage and so there is no necessity for them to have it with them.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

The company should make separate arrangements for keeping the luggage of the deck passengers as they provide the first and second class passengers with store-room for keeping their extra luggage.

I think this remedial measure on the part of the company would redress for ever the inconvenience and grievance of the deck passengers and will in a way profit both the passengers and the Company.

A Petition To Port Officer.

—:o:—

The following petition was given to the Assistant Port Trust Officer by Pandit Bhavani Dayal Sanyasi and others on Saturday the 26th instant, by about 300 passengers of S. S. "Karagola:"—

"We the undersigned deck passengers on board the S. S. "Karagola," voyage 83, lay the following grievances before the Agents of B. I. S. N. Co., the public of Bombay and merchants and traders who patronize this Shipping Co. to convey their cargo to the different ports, and request them to asst the deck passengers by redressing their grievances permanently.

The S. S. "Karagola" left Durban on 7/10/29. She had taken a number of cows for Mombasa. Arrangements for passengers from Durban, Delagoabay and Beira were made in the inner portion of the ship. Near the cows were stable and the smell emanting therefrom was most abominable.

Arrangements for passengers from Dar-e-Salam and Zanzibar were made on open deck (where they were exposed to sun, rain and cold) like animals. There was room to accommodate 300 to 350 passengers from Mombasa on the hind part of the ship, but that part was fully loaded with cargo. Consequently, the passengers from Mombasa were accommodated on the deck so thickly that they could hardly stretch their legs and feet. Some of the passengers took their places where the ship's animals are generally kept. There was no room to go to w. c. as some of the passengers were lying on the passage and the passengers had to go trampling over them. On the 22nd October 1929 the passengers with their families and young children had to suffer great hardships and inconvenience on account of heavy storm and rain, there being no room elsewhere on board to take shelter from it. There was great fear of some malignant disease breaking out. The public of Bombay will not be able to think of the miseries and hardships the deck passengers had to undergo. That can only be gained by actual experience. In support of our statement we have appended herewith the report made by one of the second-class passengers who had seen this state of affairs with his own eyes.

Lastly, we request our Indian brethren, merchants and editors of the press to exert themselves and remove the grievances of the deck passengers.

Fortunately there was on board one intermediate-class passenger named Pandit Bhavani Dayal Sanyasi who had watched the miseries of the deck passengers, and he is ready to make his statement to any authorities if he is asked to do so.

(Sd.) By 300 Pasengers of S. S. "Karagola" 25/10/29.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 31.

Previous Closing rate ...	18.24
To-day's Opening rate ...	18.24
Difference	Nil.
Today's Closing rate	18.02
Difference	—22
Broach Expectation	330-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Previous Closing rate ...	9.68
To-day's Opening rate ...	9.71
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate ...	9.70
Difference	plus.02

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Divali: Hindu Holiday. Banks Closed.

SATURDAY, November 2.

Hindu New Year Day: Banks Closed.

A-I. AND D. E. ASSOCIATION.

The Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association (Bombay Provincial Branch) will hold its annual general meeting and election of office-bearers at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 9 p.m. today (Friday).

There will be a dance after the termination of the business.

BRAHMAKSHATRIYA GATHERING.

There will be a gathering of the members of the Brahmakshatriya community to-day at 5 p.m. at the Elavatski Lodge when all the members of the community are requested to attend with their families.

LOKMANYA TILAK UTSAV MANDAL.

The opening ceremony of the signboard of the above Association at Chinchpokli will be celebrated to-day at 8-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Shivram Sonu Ludbe. Dr. Gavande will speak on "The Responsibility of Social Workers."

HINDU TAROON HITWARDHAK SANGH.

The first annual general meeting of the Hindu Taroon Hitwardhak Sangh will be held on Saturday the 2nd November at 9 a.m. Mr. Anandrao Surve Advocate, Bombay will preside. After the meeting the members of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute will give demonstrations of physical feats.

SOUTH INDIAN UNION.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Union, Bombay, athletic sports for South Indian children will be held on the Municipal Playground opposite the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel tomorrow between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. Mr. R. Natarajan will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The opening ceremony of the Union's Tennis Court will be performed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah on Saturday the 2nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Union's Tennis Court, Queen's Road opposite the Oval, next to the Church Gate Railway Station.

NASTY ACCIDENT MARS KOLHAPUR RACES

Jockey Morris Thrown Off; "Nabih" Forced To Be Shot Dead.

"FIREAWAY" ANNEXES MAHARAJA CUP.

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 31.

There was as usual a fair gathering this afternoon to witness the Second Day of the Kolhapur Autumn Meeting. Out of a card of seven events only three favourites materialized. The Chief event of the day, the Maharaja Cup for which only six horses faced the starter was comfortably won by Mr. Ghorpade's Fireaway with S. Black up.

Just before the second race His Highness, the Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur arrived in State.

'NABIH' SHOT DEAD.

There was a very sad accident in the last race Jockey Morris rider of Nabih came down and has been very badly injured and taken to hospital unconscious.

The horse broke its back bone and was destroyed after the Cup race. Mrs. Lang gave away the Cup to Mr. Ghorpade, owner of Fireaway amidst cheers. Following are the details:—

THE MARKET PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350, third Rs. 200. For Arabs Maidens at time of starting.

Mr. Rashid Fadhoo's ISFOOG 7-10 S. Black 1
Mr. Taha's OCTOBER 8-10 Burn 2
Mr. Yusuff Haroon's BABY BEN 8-6 Howell 3
Mr. Taha's Khalil Khan 8-6 Obaid 4

Betting: Two to one against Isfoog, threes each October, Star of Arabia and Baby Ben, fives Khalil Khan, eight's others.

Won by neck, neck, neck Time.—1.55.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 6-4. Places Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12 and Rs 4.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000 second Rs. 200, third Rs. 200. Handicap for Country-breds.

Major Hazi's POLYCLES, 9-6 Bowley 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's SWANK 8-3 Morris 2
Mr. M. Chinoy's DOWLAT 7-6 Alford 3
H H Akkasaheb Maharaj's Dunya, 7-4 Rankin 4

Betting: Five to two on Polycles three to two against Swan, eight's Dunya and tens Dowlat.

Won by head two lengths 1½ lengths. Time—1.3.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 3 Places Rs. 2/4 and Rs 2/4.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE. Div. 1 Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 2,250 of which Rs. 2,100 presented by the Western India Turf Club. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250; Handicap for Arabs in Class II that have not won the race value Rs 2,000 or over all Arabs in Class III.

Mr. H C Jamal's TOPSY TURVY 8-6 S Black 1
Mr. E Hazamy's MOHAN 8-1 Obaid 2
Mr. J A Wadia's MOON SPARK 8-1 T. Hill 3
H. H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Benares 8-1 Morris 4

Betting: Two to one against Birbal, threes Moonspark, seven to two's Mohan, four's each Benares, Sahaab, sixes each Topsy Turvy and Daoud Beg, twelves O'Brien.

Won by 1½ lengths, 1 lengths 3 lengths. Time 1min 7 1/5.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 25-8. Places Rs. 6-4 Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 4.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350 third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs in Class II that have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over and all Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Patwardhan's JALAL 7-12 Obaid 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's LANG 9-0 Morris 2
Mr. Taha's SIPIREA 8-8 Burn ... 3
Mr. Eduljee's Murmures 8-9 Thompson 4

Betting: Five to two agianst Jalal, three's Lang, four's Molly King, five's each Anaizain and Sipirea, longer odds others.

Won by length, ½ length ½ length. Time—1min 8 3/5.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 7-7. Places Rs. 3, Rs 4 and Rs. 7-4.

THE W. I. T. C Plate Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rs. 2,900 presented by Western India Turf Club and winner Rs 2,000; second Rs. 600, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in Class III and IV.

Mr. E. Hazamy's INDIAN IMP 9-1 Obaid 1
Mr. Yusuff Haroon's PUPPET 7-9 Alford 2
Mr. Kelso's HENRIETTA 9-11 Hardinge 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Lakeside 9-4 Morris 4

Betting: Six to four on Lakeside, three to one against Henrietta, four's Indian Imp. sixer each Helen and Puppet, tens the Rajah.

Won by short head, two lengths, head. Time—1min 15 3/5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 10-8.

THE MAHARAJA CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

Cup value Rs. 750 presented by His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur and Rs. 3,500 from the Fund Winner Cup and Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700, third Rs 300. Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. G B Ghorpade's FIREAWAY 7-7, S Black 1
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's SHAHU PRASAD 8-1, Duckenfield 2
Mr. Furdoonji's FLORAL FETE 7-4 Alford 3
Mr. Chotani's Wasp 8-5 Bowley 4

Betting: Five to four against Wasp, threes Shahu Prasad, sixes each Fireaway, Floral Fete and Italian Poet, eight's Sea Lore.

Won by 1 length, head 1½ lengths, Time.2min 12 3/5secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16-12. Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 6-4.

THE PADMALA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Taha's AMBER 7-9 Wright 1
Mr. Rahimtoola's ROBINSOOD 8-7 Howell 2
Mr. J A Wadia's WARWICK 9-4 T. Hill 3
Mr. Abdul Wahid's Sterling 8-1 S. Black 4

Betting: Six to four against Warwick, threes Mashal, fours Sterling, fives each Joyfus, Orange Blossom, sixes Nabih, eights each Girgoot, Robinhood, Amber and Alexander.

Won by head, head 1/2 length. Tme—1min 55 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 9/8, Rs. 9-4 and Rs. 3-12.—A.P.

ROUSE UP THE MASSES.

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta's Call To Youths.

NEED FOR PARALLEL GOVT.

CHANDPUR, Oct. 30.

"I am of opinion that the time has come when the Congress should be converted into a full-fledged National Government and I hope steps in this direction will be taken at Lahore. Let the Congress take up all the nation-biulding activities which properly belong to the Government of the country and function as parallel institution completely ignoring the existence of the bureaucratic Government which has been holding sway over us all. Let the Working Committee of the Congress correspond to the Cabinet which will be competent to discharge the functions of the highest Executive body of the Nation, and which will consist of members in charge of the many-sided activities which a National Government may be called upon to undertake. In putting into operation a scheme like this, if we happen to come into clash with the Powers-that-be at any stage, we shall make headway by disobeying, if necessary, the laws and regulations that may be promulgated to impede our onward march", said Mr J. M. Sen Gupta in the course of his presidential address delivered at the third session of the Tippera Youth Conference.

ROUSE THE MASSES FROM SLUMBER.

Continuing, Mr. Sen Gupta said: "If the country is to make big strides in the direction of Freedom, the teeming millions of our countrymen have got to be roused from their deep slumber. They must be made to realise that the hardships and miseries they labour under are the direct outcome of their slavery. Workers must go round from hamlet to hamlet explaining to the unsophisticated masses the true inwardness of the British policy that has been systematically followed in regard to India so that all mistaken notions about the righteousness of the Government may be dispelled from their minds. For it is an axiomatic truth to say that unless the masses of our country who have the strength of a giant dormant in them rise from this stupor and shake their manes a handful of intelligentsia of this vast country cannot continue this grim fight with the mightiest Imperialistic power on earth with any chance of success".

CALL TO YOUTHS.

For this all important work of rousing the 95 per cent of our countrymen, and spreading the gospel of freedom to them, Mr Sen Gupta called upon the resurgent youths of the country, to lend their helping hands. Without their enthusiasm, their self-sacrifice, their deathless determination to achieve the goal or perish in the attempt this stupendous task would be well nigh impossible.

In concluding, Mr. Sen Gupta said: "Let the youth of the country realise the seriousness of this noble but difficult task that awaits them. Mother India calls upon them to plunge boldly into the nation-wide movement to remove theshackles from her feet. Let them respond to this noble call and not lag behind at this the most critical juncture in the history of their Motherland."—Free Press.

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THE HINDU TEAM.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Precisely a month more and the public of Bombay will witness the annual Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. What definitely will be the fortunes or misfortunes of the several teams that will take part in the tournament it would be rash to predict. Many persons interested in sports have already speculated about the compositions of the respective teams. I shall, however, confine myself to the question: What are the broad principles which should guide and determine the composition of the Hindu eleven?

In the first place, the Hindu team requires to be rejuvenated. As was rightly pointed out by an eminent journalist of Bombay, the Hindus failed to give a bold front to their opponents last year because of the exclusion of "colts" from the team and the inclusion of many "veterans" who were superannuated. The veterans have had their days and it would be ridiculous to expect of them to show that old uniform excellence on the game that characterised the early part of their careers. Of late young Merchant has been exhibiting consistent form and his inclusion will do immense good to the Hindus. There is abundant grit and energy in many a young cricketer and it is, therefore, the duty of the elders to see that that grit and energy is directed to feed the swelling stream of Hindu cricket.

Another consideration that merits attention is the question of fielding. Fielding is our weakest point. Fielding is much neglected and almost relegated to the background. Good fielding is not regarded to be an essential part of a cricketer's equipment and as such we have had to pay a rather heavy penalty for this comparative neglect of fielding. The strength of the chain lies in its weakest link and our Selection Committee will do well to see that those whom it selects to represent the Hindu Eleven have developed as much that aspect of the game as any other.

Last, but not least is the craze for trial-matches. Let me not be misunderstood. Trial-matches do subserve a useful purpose. But like other tests, they too have their peculiar limitations. To my mind, to "try" men who have rendered invaluable services in the previous year is not only to subject such men to a life of humiliation but also to be guilty of gross misuse of a weapon. Last year, by the eleventh hour exclusion of bowlers like Joshi and Godambe we made ourselves the laughting-stock in the world of cricket. Does any one, in England, think of trying Hobbes or Sutcliffe? Is it not the height of absurdity that the relative claims of men like Joshi, Godambe and Vithal should be made the subject of an academic discussion by those who not only have not played first class matches themselves but also would require the training of a life-time to attain to the classic grace of a Vithal's batting or the tactful bowling of a Joshi or a Godambe? Let us hope, that wiser counsels will prevail and the last year's tragic history not repeat itself. Would it be too much to hope and expect that we shall on the very ruins of our failures rise to greater triumphs?—Yours, etc.,

"VIJAYENDRA."

Borivli, Oct. 29.

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NOTICE.

Friday being Divali day the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1929.

MEND IT.

The Viceroy's long-expected announcement regarding the Indian problem has at last been made and whatever the difference of opinion on the substance of it, there will be no two opinions regarding the creditable part that Lord Irwin has played in bringing about a change in the policy of British Government towards India, which is indicated in it. His Excellency has given ample proof that he has striven, according to his lights, faithfully to represent India's feelings, anxieties and aspirations to the British Government. India is grateful to him for his desire, to use his own beautiful language, "to bring to the body politic of India the touch that carries with it healing and health" and if he has not fully succeeded in his great mission the fault is not his. The Secretary of State for India and the Labour Government also, we readily admit, have done the second best thing for India. We are fully conscious of the difficulties which Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues have to face. They had, when in Opposition, committed themselves very emphatically to the entire scheme of the Simon Commission and they have not a majority in Parliament over the combined forces of the Conservatives and the Liberals. But, despite these difficulties, they could have certainly done the best thing for India that their previous commitments to India and the principles for which they as a party profess to stand demanded from them. There is undoubtedly a change of policy towards India; but the change is not wholehearted and radical enough to be in accordance with their own political principles and the desire of India. Frankly speaking, we see no reason to enthuse over the declaration made by Lord Irwin, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that "in their judgment it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there (in the Government of India Act) contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion Status". What India wants is not the declaration of the goal but its immediate attainment, not words but deeds. Words she had had in plenty. Several decades have passed since Queen Victoria's Proclamation was issued. But the deeds of the British Government are still not fully in accord with that Proclamation. India is not much concerned with the interpretation of the 1917 Announcement. She is concerned with securing the declaration by the British Government that the attainment of Dominion Status by her is their immediate objective and not a goal to be reached after an undefined period.

Lord Irwin refers to the Government of India Act of 1919. The preamble of that Act—than which there could be no greater insult to India—says that "progress in giving effect to this policy (the policy now defined by Lord Irwin as leading to Dominion Status) can only be achieved by successive stages" and that "the time and measure of each advance can be determined only by Parliament". There is no clear indication in the Viceroy's announcement that His Majesty's Government repudiate this arrogant claim, which is an affront to India and a violation of her right to Self-Determination. It is true that representatives of different parties and interests in British India and representatives of Indian States will be invited to meet His Majesty's Government to discuss in regard both to the British-Indian and the All-Indian problems and that it will be the Government's "earnest hope that, by this means, it may subsequently prove possible on these grave issues to submit proposals to Parliament which may command a wide measure of general assent." This, of course, to a very small extent, means the acceptance of India's claim to determine her constitution and it is the only welcome feature of the Viceroy's announcement, indicating as it does, a desire on the part of the Labour Government to conciliate Indian opinion. But, evidently the Labour Government have neither fully appreciated the gravity of the situation in India nor understood the true inwardness of her demand. India spurned the scheme of the Simon Commission because it was based on the insulting assumption that Britain alone was the sole judge of the fitness of her people for Swaraj. The Indian problem can never be solved until Britain abandons that superstitious claim and recognises India's right to self-determination. The Labour Government have realised the success of the boycott of the Simon Commission—the camouflage about Sir John Simon's belated "discovery" of the problem of Indian States will deceive no one—but they have not fully and worthily acted upto that realisation. Not only is the Simon Commission to be allowed to complete its work, but the Round Table Conference to be summoned is not clearly defined as a Conference at which the Indian representatives will meet the British representatives on terms of absolute equality and for the definite purpose of devising ways and means of establishing Dominion Status.

The Indian demand is definite and clear. It is for nothing less than Dominion Status. The plenipotentiaries of India can only meet the British Cabinet to implement Dominion Status. They will, of course, be only too willing to consider and provide safeguards for the protection of all legitimate rights and interests of Britishers but they cannot agree to accept the role merely of consultants and advisers whose view may or may not be accepted, despite the vague reference to the desire of the British Government to secure "a wide measure of general assent". There is, we recognise evidence in the Viceroy's announcement of the desire of the Labour Government to bring about a reconciliation between Britain and India. But there is, also, evident the Britishers' familiar insistence on securing such reconciliation on terms and methods of their own choosing. India would be willing to give a generous and ready response to Lord Irwin's appeal if the British Government, on their part, agree to modify the proposals regarding the Round Table Conference so as to harmonize them with India's need and self-respect. In order that the British Government may be enabled to do so, it is necessary that a special session of the All-Parties Convention should be summoned at once to formulate the essentials of Indian demands regarding a Round Table Conference—the time when it should be held the manner in which Indian representation should be secured and, above all, its objective, namely, the immediate attainment of Dominion Status. There should be concerted action and we cannot too strongly urge on leaders of public opinion the imperative need of preventing a discharge of opinion by hasty expression of opinion and of maintaining United front which has succeeded in eliciting the announcement from the Viceroy. To Lord Irwin we address a word of appeal. He has striven to do his best for India. But his best is not enough. His Excellency must also help India not only by calling a halt to the campaign of repression, granting a general amnesty and withdrawing prosecutions, particularly the Meerut Trial, but also by supporting the proposals that India will make for improving the scheme of Round Table Conference and thus playing the role of her true spokesman.

—:o:—

INDIA AND AMERICA.

—:o:—

"India" is the title of a recent publication of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. The Academy, weunderstand from a statement made in the book, was organised forty years ago to provide a "national forum" for the discussion of political and social questions of world interest. It "does not take sides upon controverted questions, but seeks to secure and present reliable information to assist the public in forming an intelligent and accurate opinion." The Academy publishes annually six issues of its Annals dealing with the most prominent current problems, each publication containing from twenty to twenty-five papers upon the same general subject. The publication under review (price: 1 dollar) consists of twenty-three papers classed under four heads: Government and Politics. Economic Problems. Education and Journalism. and Social Problems. The papers not only cover a fairly wide range of subjects but contain in nearly 200 pages a wealth of facts and figures not easily accessible in one volume. The whole publication is edited by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar. Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta and the authors of the various papers include such eminent persons as Mahatma Gandhi, who writes on "Backward and Untouchable Classes", the late Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Sir P. Sivaswamy Aiyar. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. Dr. H. Mann the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay and Lord Lytton. The book like the Academy that has published it, is the product of exemplary organisation and is evidence on the one hand of the Americans' wide-awake interest in world affairs and on the other of India being recognised as a subject of world interest even at the other end of the world.

It is impossible to consider in any detail the merits of the various papers. Suffice it to say that most of the papers are well informed and ably written. But we are not a little surprised to find that the Academy turned to Lord Ronaldshay for a paper on Constitutional Development and Political Ideals and to Lord Lytton for one on Hindu-Muslim Unity These persons are hardly the best authorities on the subjects handled by them; nor can they be supposed to have less bias than men like Mahatma Gandhi or Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru or several others that could have expressed sounder views on these vital questions. Lord Lytton's paper on Hindu-Muslim Unity is most misleading. It unconscionably exaggerates the points of difference between the two communities and as unconscionably belittles the unifying forces. It is a gross perversion of truth to say, for example, that "the only union which exists between the two communities is to be found in their common membership of a State which is a British creation." The inference suggested is, of course, that the British must long continue to dominate India to keep the two communities in peace. But did not Hindus and Muslims live in harmony for centuries before the British came to India? If the American Academy wanted to know both sides of the question it could easily have found a less biassed Indian to write on it. Lord Ronaldshay's paper is even more mischievous. He ventures to suggest archly that Indians are not in sympathy with Responsible Government and that "leading men, both Hindus and Mahomedans, have advocated systems of Government for India differing in fundamental particulars from that which has been evolved through centuries of time in Great Britain." He further thinks that the main question before the Statutory Commission is, "not whether a larger or smaller advance shall be made along the existing Dyarchic road, but whether the structure of the system itself shall not undergo fundamental alteration." Only a hopelessly biassed Britisher could be blind to the fact that all the principal political parties and communities in India have demanded Dominion Status on the basis of Responsible Government whatever might be the differences of opinion on the safeguards for minority communities. To such of the members of the American Academy as are interested in the other side of the shield, we would cordially commend the Nehru Report and Dr. Sunderland's "India in Bondage", proscribed by the British Government.

A TIMELY STEP.

PRIESTHOOD IS ANTE-DILUVIAN.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

The communication of Mr. G. K. Nariman, with whom I got in touch on account of Swami Shraddhanandji, proposing the institution of a regularly constituted body to counteract the mischief wrought by priests in our great but unlucky country is not a day too early. That Mr. G. K. Nariman should come out with such a serious proposal has particular significance attached to it, because his scholarship and position are a good answer to the pompous pedantry exhibited the other day in a leading article in the "Indian Daily Mail." And if nothing else was there to prove its timeliness, the agenda of business to be placed before the meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University to be held on December 6 at its tail end, viz., the Report of a Committee on a "theistic attitude," provides ample proof.

THE ALLIES.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has been doing yeoman's service in the cause of wiping out the ante-diluvian institution of priests. And it is not a mere coincidence that the same issue of "The Chronicle" should contain the abovementioned communication of Mr. G. K. Nariman and the news of Maulana Hasrat Mohani's resignation from the Jamiet-ul-Ulema. What politicians of India have so far failed to achieve viz., communal amity in India, this movement—call it iconoclasm if you like—will show itself capable of realising. The Pundit and the Sastri, the Maulana and the Imam, the parson and the priest and the Dastur are playing into the hands of the alien bureaucracy and constitute the clog on the wheel of National as well as International progress. The British Government in India have always befriended and aggrandised the Sanatanists, Hindu or Mussalman, Christian or Parsi or Sikh. Ever since the Queen took over the Administration of India from the East India Company, the bureaucracy have been the allies of the stagnants. The Sarda Marriage Act is the first and only case in which the bureaucracy broke with their reactionary friends and for that our thanks are due to that execrable person Miss Katherine Mayo.

AN UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

It is now time to take an uncompromising attitude in this matter. Whoever is not with us is against us. We have to confute everything that upheld priesthood. We have allowed religious reformers quite a long career but they have not emerged out of the whirlpool of the definition of religion—nay, they do not even show any desire to come out. Evolutionists have tried too long. Let the iconoclasts have their turn now. The former will not understand that long usage has metamorphosed the word "religion." It is now time to throw that word overboard. When we know that untouchability is consecrated as a religious institution, sincere men ought to shudder at the use of that word. It is only serious students of philosophy who know the original meaning of the word; everybody else identified it with some positive religion. In point of actual understanding, it is the non-religious part of any positive religion that is identified as "religion". And for this prostitution of the originally good word and thing the priesthood alone is responsible, because the priests turn the distinctive features of each positive religion to their own pecuniary advantage and are, therefore, bound to sterotype and consecrate them. The man, who does not see the futility of efforts to extricate 'religion' from the grip of clerical perversion, is either an imbecile or a hypocrite. I know I am using extreme language, but the use of such language is justified by the extreme position I am seeking to maintain.

TWO ARGUMENTS.

Before finishing this, I may take account of certain arguments urged in the "Indian Daily Mail" in defence of priesthood. One is that priesthood has a greater tradition behind it than any other vocation. I dispute this proposition. Priests have, in every land, monopolised learning and have controlled propaganda. The first propagandists were priests and, therefore, you know of priesthood having a greater tradition than other professions. Another argument is that the existence of men devoted to the service of God cannot be harmful to men. Whatever the worth of the argument, the underlying assumption is an untruth. "Men and women who dedicate their lives to the service of God and man" have rarely come from the profession of priests. In this connection I may refer to the second paragraph of Mr. Dabholkar's appeal, as it is published at page 12 of the "Bombay Chronicle," dated 28th October 1929. Neither Swami Shraddhanand was a priest nor is Mahatma Gandhi one.

I welcome the formation of the Association proposed by Mr. G. K Nariman and shall gladly join it unless the membership fee be very heavy. And I hope young Indians will join it in thousands, because I know they are pining for intercommunal concord.

"UNTOUCHABLE'S" INALIENABLE RIGHT.

OPEN LETTER TO TEMPLE TRUSTEES.

(BY MANGESH B. KOLASKAR.)

II.*

A moonless dark monsoon night was chosen; marching order for men and women and children, with the Holi of Holies from each centre had gone forth and the ramp started, the stalwarts of the race bearing the palanquins of the Holi of Holies, from every corner protecting the rear and women leading the way in defiance of the Christian night and the "soldiers of the Christ" on the march. The absolute desperateness of the enterprise they had undertaken stood before them as the faithful tramped, tramped and tramped through dense darkness and forest full of undergrowth which the parched Indian soil puts forth with the rains; oblivions of thorns, reptiles, beasts of prey lurking at every step and apparently inextricable maze of heights and glens that closed round them; thunder crashing from height to height and the bye-paths swallowed up in a miserable black abyss, through which the lightening sported like an imp of darkness. The whole situation was appalling! This was, as if, not enough! They were betrayed; the sleuth-hounds of the Portuguese Power, the chosen "Soldiers of Christ" as they were called in those times, came on in hot pursuit with demonic fury, shooting right and left. Many a faithful woman, man and babe, fell on that eventful night, self-sacrificed in the cause of Faith.

MAHARS TO THE RESCUE.

There were moments, so related my old narrator, when the carriers of the over-burdened Palanquins carrying the Holies lagged behind through exhaustion and all seemed to be lost. At one moment, they put down their burden, prostrated before it and sent their cry of anguish and dispair to Heavens! The Divine Mother heard the cry and sent her Angels,—the down-trodden, degraded 'Mahar' to protect and to extricate one and all with Her Holi of Holies and to lead them to safety, out of reach of the pursuing "Christian Devils" who had already decimated their number.

The guardians of the Marcher of the Karnatak Kingdom on the borders, the Mahars, having espied that their Faith, and its symbols and their kith and kin—all Hindus have the same blood running through their veins,—were in danger of defilement and extermination picked their business-like way through the inspissated gloom and storm, as though the wind and thunder-clouds were their old travelling-companions with whom they had a working pact not to interfere with one another's trade upon the mountain and through forest growth, bye-paths or no-paths; and by their sure archery, divined as if by second-sight or sound and vision through inky darkness, put the "Holy Soldiers of Christ" to flight leaving behind a long tail to expiate for the latter's inhuman, unholy conduct. The release from this nightmare—gave the faithful a new draught of life, though they had yet much distance to traverse to reach safety across the Karnatak territory, with the standing dread of the Forces of the Cross multiplied ten-or-hundred-fold coming on into the Karnatak land to avenge their defeat, and dispair at the frustration of their deep-laid schemes to wipe out all traces of Hinduism—they had already done it with Islam.

NOBLE CONDUCT.

The Mahars led the way, protected the flanks and the rear, crossed the boundaries between the Hindu and the newly acquired Christian land. They led them—the Holi of Holies, and the intrepid followers—men, women and children to their own hamlets on the borders where the exhausted parties fell down half-dead within the "Panch-Krosi" a ten mile ambit. This was not all. The Mahar—man woman and child, not only placed them in safety in the midst of their own homesteads, but fed and tended them—the Deities and disciples, the high-caste Brahman and non-Brahman, and stood guard over them day and night.

Meanwhile the hospitable Ma-

(Continued on page 14.)

*The first part appeared on October 28.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

New Forces In India.

His Excellency the Viceroy's opening address at the Inter-Universities Conference at Delhi was, like many Convocation addresses, eloquent and dignified but platitudinous. His Excellency covered so wide a ground and concerned himself so much with generalities—which few question—that it is doubtful if he brought any point home to his learned audience. He suggested an important problem before the whole country in the following eloquent terms:—"India is rapidly growing..... New forces are rapidly moving, letting loose new energies, kindling the imagination and hopes of millions of the future citizens of India at their most impressionable age. Can this ardour of youth, this coursing of blood through the young viens of India, be utilised and directed to constructive ends or will it become an explosive force charged with incalculable danger to the future of the land?" The problem is not peculiar to India. If it is now more keenly felt here than elsewhere, the reason is not far to seek, though it was not even suggested by the Viceroy.

Failure Of Universities.

Young educated men imbibe the spirit of liberty from the study of history and naturally seek liberty for themselves and their country. But how many of the officialised Universities encourage them? How many respect the National Flag or inculcate full-blooded patriotism? Said the Viceroy: "The political future of India with all its implications of civil and military obligation will depend largely on the character of the generations now passing through their University courses." How many Universities equip young men adequately for their civil responsibilities as free citizens? As regards training for military responsibilities, let the Viceroy himself judge why Universities still neglect such training.

The City's Health.

Though it is not safe to jump to conclusions from the statistics for one year, the public health of the city seems to be on the whole improving, to judge from the figures in the Municipal Administration Report for the year 1928-29. The total deaths during the year numbered 27,312, being 321 less than in the previous year. The death-rate is said to be the lowest since 1872. Specially encouraging is the decrease in deaths from tuberculosis as compared with the decennial average. But it is painful to learn that the mortality among infants was higher than in the preceding year, the rate per 1,000 births rising from 311 to 316. Could the rise be partly due to prolonged strikes in the city and the consequent underfeeding of children? We are told that the usual measures for the reduction of infant mortality were taken during the year, such as Municipal Nurses' visits to the localities inhabited by the poor, giving advice as to the care of infants and general hygiene. The Corporation could do a great deal more by tackling the problem of supplying good and cheap milk to the city.

The Gomantaka Samaj.

The Gomantak Maratha Samaj of Bombay has done commendable work these two years by providing free education, boarding and lodging to those unfortunate children of the community whom their parents are unable or unwilling to train for an honourable profession. The Samaj also maintains a well-equipped hostel and conducts a monthly magazine called "Samaj-Sudharak," which "aims at awakening its readers, our erring brothers and sisters to a sense of the various social evils, that are causing immense harm to the community." It carries on these activities with the aid of subscriptions from charitable members of the community and the public in general. We wish the institution every success and trust that more persons will give it a helping hand.

Fast Or Future?

"Here you are, miss. Tell your fortune and all about your future husband for a shilling."

"No; but you can tell me about the past of my present husband for future use."

VICTIMS OF AIR MAIL DISASTER.

—:o:—

Bodies Carried To Genoa.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Spezia.—Bodies of the two victims of the "City of Rome" disaster have been entrained for Genoa where they will be interred in Protestant Cemetery. The Coffins were borne in gun-carriages covered with the Union Jack escorted by the Italian Naval band and followed by the Prefect, representatives of the Army, the Navy and Air Force and British Consul. Practically the whole of population of Spezia lined route bareheaded.

Genoa.—Bodies of the victims the of "City of Rome" disaster were carried by member of the staff of the Imperial Airways. Many wreaths were sent by municipalities, garrison of Genoa, Spezia and Leghorn and air associations. Flags in the city were half-masted. Last rites were performed by the chaplain of the English Church here.—Reuter.

U. P. MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The United Provinces Muslim Educational Conference opened here this morning. There was a large gathering of delegates. Mr. M. A. Aziz, Chairman, of the Reception Committee, welcomed them and the President, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, then delivered the address.—A. P.

MR. SEN GUPTA PROCEEDS TO DELHI.

—:o:—

CALCUTTTA, Oct. 30.

In accordance with Pandit Motilal Nehru's invitation, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta left this night for Delhi to attend the leaders' conference on November 1st.—A. P.

IF MAHATMAJI HAD HIS OWN WAY.

"I Would Withdraw The Meerut Case."

FRANK DISCUSSION WITH PRISONERS IN JAIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Oct. 29.

At his own initiative and quite unexpectedly, Mahatma Gandhi visited the Meerut Jail on Sunday, at 2 p.m., and saw the undertrials in their own barracks, accompanied by Devidas Gandhi, Acharya Kirpalani, Mahabir Prasad, a banker and zamindar of Meerut, and the Superintendent of Jail. Mahatmaji had an hour's free talk with the prisoners and had slight refreshments with them at tea-time. Among the several topics discussed, were the Bombay General Strike of 1928, the Workers' and Peasants' movement and its relation to Indian Independence, the Nehru Report, and Lahore Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF COMRADES.

After all the comrades were personally introduced Mahatmaji said, he would be satisfied, if a Dominion Status in terms of the Nehru Report were given immediately. He would consider it Independence, if, as is implied by the Nehru Provisions, it contained the organic ability of severence of connection.

Questioned by Mr. Dange if he would adopt the same attitude of thankful acceptance as he did in Amritsar on Montagu Announcements, if the new reforms were less than the terms of the Nehru Constitution, but a slight advance on 1917, Mahatma Gandhi said, he would not accept them.

WILL HE STAGE ANOTHER BARDOLI?

Mr. Kedarnath Sahgal asked Gandhiji, if he would repeat another Bardoli, in case Government did not yield by December and in the preparation for fight, some imperialist agents provocateurs again provoked a second Chauri Chaura. Gandhiji smiled and simply said, "If my programme and co-operation are to be accepted subject to my conditions and, what you may call, drawbacks also."

After this the Bombay comrades had a long discussion as to why Gandhi did not help the 1928 General Strike.

Mr. Kasle asked why Gandhiji did not give them help, when several workers visited Ahmedabad to collect funds for the Strike. Gandhiji said, he thought the strikers were wrong in their action.

Mr. Nimbkar pointed out the grievances of the workers in the 1928 Strike. Gandhiji said, none of the strike-leaders had cared to see him and explain things.

Mr. Dange pointed out that apart from the band of workers who were sent out by the Strike Committee, he himself had explained the whole position to the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Textile Workers' Union, who had gone to Bombay and who had undertaken after hearing of the whole position, to explain every thing to Mahatmaji in all details, which undertaking was taken to be valid and made the leaders think that a personal visit was unnecessary.

WHY HE DIDN'T HELP STARVING WORKERS.

Mr. Desai pointed out to Gandhiji that he should have at least helped the women and children who were starving. Gandhiji said instead of that he would have told the women to ask their men to go to work and feed them!

Dr. Shivnath Bannerji, Mr. Mirajkar and Mr. Joglekar pointed out that unless the Congress accepted the programme of organising the workers and peasants, there would be no effect on the Government. Mahatmaji said, he welcomed every one to convince the Congress of any programme and put it through.

ZAMINDARS AND PURSE TO MAHATMA.

Mr. Dange said, he wanted to draw Gandhiji's attention to a very serious complaint he had heard regarding the method of collecting money for his purse, in some places in U. P. districts. He had heard that in some places, big Zamindars with the help of lawyers and intellectuals forced a fixed tax per head on the peasants on their 'zamindari' for contribution to Gandhi's purse. The Zamindars and their henchmen, in their zeal to get the credit of having given a large purse, thus robbed the peasants, who were already heavily robbed in the name of Gandhi, while the rich 'bourgeoisie' suffered little for the purse.

Mahatmaji asked, if Mr. Dange could cite any particular name or place. Mr. Dange said, he would not do it just now, as he did not want to involve anybody's name. He would do it privately and had mentioned the matter so that he might just warn his followers against this practice. Mahatmaji said he would mention it that very day in the meeting, and would inquire, if names were given, and would refuse to handle the money obtained by forcing the peasants to pay under the threats of a Zamindar.

IN MAHATMAJI'S SCHEME OF THINGS.

In order to draw his attention to the condition of prisoners in jail in the United Provinces, and in order that he should press his followers in the legislature to reform these dens, Mr. Dange gave Mahatmaji a copy of his book, "Hell Found," containing the author's experience of four years in United Provinces jails.

Asked what he would do for the Meerut Case, Mahatmaji said "If it were in my hands, He would withdraw the charge, as in my scheme of things, holding opinions of any kind would be perfectly permissible."

GOVERNOR 'EN ROUTE TO DHARWAR.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Oct. 30.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes left Belgaum this morning by motor for Dandell, a place in Kanara District. After inspecting Government Saw Mills and Depot there, His Excellency and party will proceed to Tavarkatti station, thence by special train to Dharwar reaching there the same evening.—A. P.

ALARMING FIIRE AT DELHI.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

A fire broke out this afternoon in Chandni Chowk outside Dariba and in half an hour engulfed eight shops. A big toy shop which was gaily decorated for Dewaali by lighted candles kept inside paper balolons. One of them caught fire which rapidly spread to others. All attempts to extinguish it failed. Fire spread rapidly over the whole shop and soon consumed three toy shops. But for the concrete walls the fire might have caused greater havoc in view of the fact that it is raging in a congested locality. Fire brigades have arrived and are engaged in fighting the fire.—A. P.

LABOUR COMMISSION AT DELHI.

—:o:—

DELHI, Oct. 30.

The Labour Commission which arrived here this morning by special train from Amritsar was met at the station by Sir B. N. Mitra and Messrs. Shilliday and Tin Tut. Mr. Whitley is staying with H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Col. Russel with Sir Henry Symons, Mr. Sastri with Mr. Birla and others either at Maiden's Hotel or Western Hotel.

The Commissioners had a formal consultation with Sir B. N. Mitra this morning and met in the afternoon to discuss and decide on preliminaries to Delhi sittings. Commission inspects industrial centres at Delhi on the morning of 2nd November and holds the first public sitting on the afternoon of the same day.—A. P.

MUSLIM PROTEST AGAINST SARDA BILL.

—:o:—

Meetings To be Held to-day.

POONA, Oct. 30.

Moulana Shafi Dawoodi, M.L.A., of Patna who is now here in connection with the work of the Haj Inquiry Committee has issued the following to press:—

"After consideration and consultation with various leaders it has been decided to hold meetings to protest against the consent given by the Governor-General to the Sarda Bill. The meetings should be held on Friday, November 1, by both Hindus and Muslims all over India, if the protest is to be effective. I hope people will organise these meetings and carry on extensive propaganda for the purpose until the act is repealed.

A meeting will be held in Poona on Friday night with Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola in the chair."—A. P.

THE FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS.

Picturesque Amenities During The Diwali Holidays.

(By D. C. S.)

Bombay and the whole of the Hindu India are now celebrating the Diwali festival, the most important holidays of the Hindu community. The festival which closes the Hindu year lasts for five days, and is marked by great rejoicings and picturesque amenities among all sections of the community. With the winter just peeping in, the crisp and bracing weather and the soft glowing sunshine provide an ideal setting for merry-making.

Almost a month before the festival, preparations are commenced for its celebration. The dust and cobwebs that have accumulated in houses and shops and 'pedhis' are cleared away by fresh whitewashing and fresh paint, and the town looks fresh and tidy as after a sacred ablution. Long streets of shops are stacked with sweets and crackers, the chief delight of young and old alike, especially the children. Merchants and businessmen close their accounts for the year, and are in a hurry to recover their dues. It has been observed that about this time there is a marked increase in the number of those who seek the protection of the Insolvency Court, and provide themselves with the 'lal billa' (red seal of the High Court) to stay off the clamouring and importunate creditors who multiply like mushrooms before the doors of the debtors. Women and children are particulary active in purchasing new dresses and ornaments, and the occasion is the best harvest time for cloth merchants, goldsmiths, jewellers and tailors.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The most picturesque part of the celebration of the Diwali is the illuminations at night. The usual way in the villages and smaller towns is to have shallow earthern bowls filled with castor oil with a cotton wick which burns slowly and steadily without a chimney. These are arranged in various designs at every available point of vantage, even on the eaves of the roofs and when lighted at night, form beautiful outlines that make a perfect picture for an artist.

In big towns, electric lights are used wherever available, and the well-to-do classes decorate their homes with costly chandaliers. This illumination is such a dominant feature of the celebrations that the festival is called "Dipavali" (abridged as "Diwali") which means the "festival of lights." This description is aptly justified in Bombay where the main streets particularly the Jhaveri Bazaar and the adjacent localities of Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar, present a dazzling spectacle at night.

THOUSANDS OF RUPEES "SMOKED AWAY."

Another feature of the celebrations is the extensive use of fireworks and crackers at night, mostly by the children. The careless and reckless way in which this pastime is often indulged in is responsible for the large number of accidents, and many deaths and fires are reported every year from this cause. Thousands of rupees are literally "smoked away," to the advantage of China from where the fireworks are imported.

FEMININE ART.

The natural artistic instinct of the Indian women finds the fullest scope during the festival. This is displayed in the beautiful style of their dressing and in the domestic decorations, particularly the "rangoli" drawings which they do every morning. These are exquisite designs in dry powders of various colours, which are formed on the ground in front of their homes.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HOLIDAYS.

The first day of the Diwali festival is the "Dhan teras" which falls on the thirteenth of 'Ashwin Vad' (second fortnight of the last Hindu month). This day is dedicated to the worship of the Goddess of Wealth (Laxmi). After an early bath, the family assemble for the ceremony, which is performed by washing the ornaments and a few silver or gold coins in a mixture composed of milk, curds and honey—the liquid being afterwards sipped by the family as a 'prasad' (offering to the Goddess).

The second day is called 'Kali Chaudash' (fourteenth day devoted to the Goddess Kali). Those who desire to acquire control over the "black spirits" go at night to the place where Hindus burn their dead, and invoke the deities of the nether world by offering 'mantras' and other mystic rituals. Thieves and robbers are also active on this night, acting on the common belief that their success on this day is a good augury for their career during the ensuing year.

The next day is the main Diwali holiday which falls on the last day of the Hindu year. This is devoted to the worship of 'Saraswati,' the Goddess of learning. In the evening, shopkeepers and businesspeople worship the new books of account.

The new year day ('Kartik Sud' first) is spent in mutual greetings and good wishes among relatives and friends. The next day is the 'Bhai Bij,' which is dedicated to the brother. On this day the brother is invited to dinner by his sister to receive her greetings and blessings, and he gives her presents of clothes and ornaments according to his means.

MINING PROPOSALS OF GOVT.

—:o:—

Submitted To Federation And Owners' Organisation.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Government's mining proposals were yesterday submitted to the Miners' Federation and Mineowners' organisation. It is learned that they provide inter-alia for the reduction or working time by half an hour daily from April 6th next. Royalties will be nationalised with compensation for owners and a levy will be imposed on the output in order to provide for financial assistance to the export trade.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE.

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder.....

Available from 6 a.m. Nov. 1st to 6 a.m. November 2nd 1929.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent [illegible] the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt [illegible] subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., [illegible] with a certificate exempting him or her between [illegible] the issue of the certificate and the expiration of [illegible] which the subscription applies from the necessity [illegible]ons or carrying the current copy of *The* [illegible]*CLE.*

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

In conjunction with the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and the New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" or legal personal representative of such subscriber :—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

Resolutions Passed By The Assembly.

The National Demand for a Round Table Conference between the British Government and the Indian Leaders was the outcome of a resolution passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly in 1924.

The historic debate on Constitutional Reform was initiated by Mr. Rangachariar who moved:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to take at a very early date the necessary steps including, if necessary, the appointment of a Royal Commission for revising the Government of India Act so as to secure for India full self-governing Dominion Status within the British Empire and Provincial Autonomy in the Provinces."

To this resolution, Pandit Motilal Nehru moved the following amendment which was ultimately carried by the House by 76 votes to 48 votes:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full responsible Government in India and for the said purpose

(a) to summon at an early date a representative Round Table Conference to recommend with due regard to the protection of the rights and interests of important minorities the scheme of a constitution for India, and,

(b) after dissolving the Central Legislature, to place the said scheme before a newly elected Indian Legislature for its approval and submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in a statute."

Subsequent to the publication of the Muddiman Committee's recommendations, another debate was raised on the question of Reforms in September 1925, at the Simla Session of the Assembly. Sir Alexander Muddiman moved for the adoption of the Majority Report to which Pandit Motilal on behalf of the non-official party moved the following amendment which was passed by a thumping majority:—

"This Assembly while confirming and reiterating the demand contained in the resolution passed by it on the 18th February, 1924, recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to take immediate steps to move His Majesty's Government to make a declaration, in Parliament, of the following fundamental changes in the present constitutional machinery and administration of India":

(Then follows a Skelcton Scheme of certain fundamental principles of change after which the resolution reads):—

"This Assembly further recommends to the Governor-General in Council that necessary steps be taken (a) to constitute, in consultation, with the Legislative Assembly, a Convention, Round Table Conference or other suitable agency, adequately representative of all-Indian, European and Anglo-Indian interests to frame with due regard to the interests of the minorities, a detailed scheme based on the above principles, after making such enquiry as may be necessary in this behalf; (b) to replace the scheme for approval before the Legislative Assembly and submit the same to the British Parliament, to be embodied in a statute."

CONGRESS ULTIMATUM TO BRITAIN.

The Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress passed the following resolution which was a virtual ultimatum to Britain to settle the Indian problem on the lines recommended by the Nehru Report:—

"This Congress, having considered the Constitution recommended by the All-Parties' Committee's Report, welcomes it as a great contribution towards the solution of India's political and communal problems, and congratulates the Committee on the virtual unanimity of its recommendations, and whilst adhering to the resolution relating to Complete Independence passed at Madras, approves of the Constitution drawn by the Committee as a great step in political advance, specially as it represents the greatest measure of agreement attained among important parties in the country.

"Subject to the exigencies of the political situation, this Congress will adopt the Constitution, if it is accepted in its entirety by the British Parliament on or before 31st December, 1929, but in the event of its non-acceptance by that date or its earlier rejection, the Congress will organise a campaign of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation by advising the country to refuse taxation and in such other manner as may be decided upon.

"Consistently with the above, nothing in this resolution shall interfere with the carrying on, in the name of the Congress, the propaganda for Complete Independence".

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AFTER SIMON REPORT

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 1.)

ed the day after. The conference meets at two in the afternoon.—A. P.

INDIAN LEADERS DISAPPOINTED.

—:o:—

Congress Men Want A More Definite Pronouncement.

DELHI, Oct. 31.

With the lifting of the veil of secrecy and the publication of H. E. the Viceroy's statement, there is apparent that the announcement is not satisfactory, if only the terms of the announcement were considered which is really the only authentic material of which public opinion can be formed. There is recognition on all hands that the Viceroy has sought to interpret Indian situation as truly as His Excellency could. It is also recognised that this declaration would not be as liberal as it is even within its limits, but for His Excellency's earnest desire to conciliate national feelings by substantial advance.

NATIONAL DEMAND NOT CONCEDED.

It is pointed out, however, that the attitude towards the announcement must be determined not by mere knowledge of the Viceroy's 'bona fides', but the actual terms o fthe announcement which embody the decisions of His Majesty's Government and opinion is crystallising in Congress circles that the announcement is in no sense an adequate or effective response to the Congress demand for immediate grant of Dominion Status. While conceding that the Congress must not be rigid about dates. It is pointed out that His Majesty's Government have committed to themselves in the announcement to nothing more than an obligation to meet either together or separately the representatives of British India and Indian States with a view to enable the Cabinet to formulate the proposals to be submitted to Parliament which would command wide assent. It is not that the objective of the Conference is to devise ways and means commanding the largest measure of agreement by which Dominion Status is to be conferred on India, it is not that His Majesty's Government would confer with the delegates to the Conference on equal terms laying their cards on the table as freely as they expect the delegates to do.

CONGRESS'S FAITH SHATTERED.

The Round Table Conference would amount in practice to an informal consultation between certain representatives of His Majesty's Government and certain representatives of people to be chosen by them. The consultation is taking place at a time to be chosen by the Government and taking place on matters and in a manner which His Majesty's Government through its representatives may determine arbitrarily from time to time. It is admitted that if there is really a Round Table Conference in the spirit of that term much good can be done. But the Congressmen at least, refuse to rely only on the goodwill and bona fides of His Majesty's Government.

As far as can be ascertained, the Congressmen will press at tomorrow's conference of leaders that, while there should be an appreciation of H. E. the Viceroy's endeavours, there should be no acceptance of the announcement as satisfactory, unless it is further conceded that the objective of the Conference will be to implement the proposal to confer Dominion Status on India, that the personnel will be chosen in consultation with the Party leaders and that the Conference will be held by a particular date.

It is apprehended that non-Congressmen may not be agreeable to these terms, in which case there may be a clevage in unofficial ranks. Everyone is looking to Mahatma Gandhi to give the right lead.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Bombay Conference.

The adjourned meeting of the Conference called by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. M. A. Jinnah was held at the Chambers of the former was held on Thursday. Those present, besides the conveners, were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. P. P. Mody, Hon. Mr. Ruttonsey Dharamsey, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Bahubhai Desai, Mr. D. G. Dalvi and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas. After some discussion it was decided to issue a statement. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, N. H. Belgaumwala, S. A. Brelvi and Purshottam Tricumdas refrained from affixing their signatures to the statement.

BOMBAY LEADERS STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Bombay leaders, who met tonight at Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Chambers and discussed the Viceregal announcement for nearly two hours, have issued the following considered statement of their views:

"We have carefully considered the statement issued by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government and we are of opinion that the declaration that the natural issue of Indian constitutional progress is the attainment of Dominion Status is satisfactory. We appreciate the fundamental change of procedure whereby the representative of India will be invited to meet His Majesty's Government in conference for the purpose of arriving at the greatest possible measure of agreement regarding the proposals to be submitted to Parliament for the attainment of Dominion Status by India and thereby reaching a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India. We trust that the representatives of India who will be invited to meet His Majesty's Government will be such as will command the confidence of the people of India."

The statement is signed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, M. A. Jinnah, M. R. Jayakar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, L. R. Tairsee, Bhulabhai J. Desai, Balubhai T. Desai, Sir Chunilal Mehta, H. P. Mody, Ratansi D. Morarji, M. C. Chagla, K. M. Munshi, Lalji Naranji, Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, D. G. Dalvi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Kanji Dwarkadas and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, who attended the meeting, did not sign the statement.

—A. P.

IN SEARCH FOR A TRUCE!

—:o:—

Leaders And Round Table Conference.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

There is agreement in political circles that the Free Press of India has correctly forecasted the broad features of the declaration of policy of the Labour Government in regard to Indian reforms which is to be made on Thursday evening. In releasing the declaration, however, care is being taken to ensure that it shall not be available to any member of the public as such until the morning of November 1. This is in order to safeguard against summary rejection by any of the leaders, thereby prejudicing the announcement before the public had a reasonable opportunity of studying the Declaration. In this connection it will be remembered that the letter of Sir John Simon to the Viceroy was made available to the Press as well as to the members of the Assembly on one evening and the Party leaders issued a joint statement rejecting the letter with the result that the wider public read the text of Sir John's letter as well as the leaders' condemnation of the same simultaneously.

NO "RISK" THIS TIME.

There is a feeling in Official circles that if the joint statement of Party leaders rejecting Sir John's proposals summarily had not appeared simultaneously with the proposal itself, it would have possibly received better consideration. There is going to be no risk taken on this occasion. The result is that although the Party leaders may arrive in Delhi tomorrow, there can be really no effective business transacted until Friday morning when the announcement would be public property. Usually due to Deepavali, there would be no issue on Friday in Delhi of Indian papers. But the papers are issuing special editions in order to give fullest and prompt publicity to the Declaration.

Information is available that there will be a fairly representative gathering of leaders.

ISSUES CLARIFIED.

The question of questions that is asked is what attitude should the leaders take towards the declaration and how far united action will be possible. In this connection the Free Press of India representative canvassed the views of representative leaders in view of the approaching conference as well as the publication of announcement. The leaders declined to express any views but the discussions which the Free Press representative had with them had considerably clarified the issues. It was pointed out that the largest measure of agreement between the leaders exists on the issue of boycott of the Simon Commission and demand for a Round Table Conference. The second issue on which there is the largest measure of agreement is that India is fit to-day for Dominion Status and there should be immediate grant of Dominion Status. It has, however, been conceded by a large section of those who are for immediate grant of Dominion Status that there will have to be a transition period during which complete transferrence of power may take place. In this connection it has been contended by the British statesmen that any such transferrence of power as is implied by the conferment of Dominion Status must be a transference of power from the people of England as represented by Parliament to the people of India through a democratic Indian Parliament and not to any single or combinations of group or groups. This interpretation has been accepted by Indian leaders who had claimed that if Great Britain would convene a Round Table Conference for this purpose, there could not be any difficulty in reaching an agreement between all important interests, such as the Indian Princes, Muslims, "Depressed" Classes, etc.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Thus it is pointed out that if there is an offer of a Round Table Conference on terms of equality between His Majesty's Government, the Princes and people of India, and it is also declared that the goal of British policy is the conferment of full Dominion Status, then it would be really a conference to determine the pace of the progress of India. If an agreement is reached between important interests, the Conference can press for immediate Dominion Status or it can recommend a constitution with a provision for automatic attainment of Dominion Status. Whatever decisions are taken by the Conference, it will represent the result of the exercise of self-determination by the people and Princes of India. It is pointed out that the inclusion of Indian Princes in the Conference is in itself proof of the bonafides of the offer of a Round Table Conference. The offer is not, it is pointed out, to be taken as a mere process of evasion of the National Demand. Such a chrage, it is said, can be brought only after the Conference had met and made its demands and the British Government fails to ratify that demand. In this connection it is pointed out that while the Nehru Report commands the largest support of Indian political opinion, there are important sections of people which are not reconciled to it. His Majesty's Government's convening of a Round Table Conference will put to test the readiness of the people of India who have declared themselves for Dominion Status to reach an internal agreement, so that His Majesty's Government may be confronted with a united demand.

NEED FOR "POLITICAL TRUCE".

It is recognised on all hands that no Round Table Conference which is boycotted by the Congress would really secure the best results for the country. It is also pointed out that unless there is a political truce in the country till the labours of the Round Table Conference are over, there would not be that friendly atmosphere in which a Round Table Conference can work to some purpose. If while certain sections of Indian opinion accepts the invitation to a Round Table Conference, the Congress declares for Independence and refuses to accept the invitation to a Round Table Conference, encourages direct action, thereby increasing the internal conflict on the one hand between the co-operating and the non-co-operating sections and on the other hand between the executive and the leaders of direct action resulting in increased prosecutions and disobedience to authority, the Round Table Conference is bound to prove a fiasco.

REVIVE ALL-PARTY ORGANISATION.

The predominant opinion is that the Indian leaders including the Congress leaders should accept the invitation to a Round Table Conference as establishing the bonafides of His Majesty's Government as well as Lord Irwin to make an earnest attempt to meet the National Demand for Dominion Status; and should revive the All-Party organisation and appoint a small executive body which would negotiate with the Government in regard to the personnel of the Conference, the actual terms of reference and the dates of the Conference, etc. In this connection opinion is prevalent that provided there is an All-Party agreement on the main issue of accepting the Declaration as establishing the bonafides of the Government and present an atmosphere of distrust is cleared, it should be possible to secure the Government to accept the lead of the All Party leaders. In other respects, the Free Press of India understands that although according to the proposed time the Round Table conference is not to meet till 1931, Government are not slaves of dates. The only obligation which the Government owe to the Simon Commission is to wait till the Simon Commission Report is published, which the Commissioners cannot delay longer than next February. If all the Party leaders accept the declaration and insist on summoning of a Round Table Conference in the next autumn that can be brought about.

TERM OF THE LEGISLATURES.

This would, of course, involve the dissolution of the present legislatures either now or after April so that electorates may not be denied their right to record their verdict on as early a date as possible granted united action in acceptance of the bona fides of His Majesty's Government in making the announcement. The Free Press of India has reason for stating that if that be the desire of all party leaders, there can be general elections at as early a date as possible, which would also delete one of the major grievances of the Congress which led to the consideration of the question of boycott of Councils. If there is united action in regard to the declaration and a Round Table Conference is accepted, it is expected that there would also be an All Party agreement in regard to elections. In this connection it is pointed out that one of the reasons for postponing the Round Table Conference to 1931 is the need to hold the General elections next cold weather, which it is claimed, shows that the Government are as anxious to obtain a verdict of the electorates in India as they are anxious to secure a verdict of the Egyptian electorates. There is not likely to be, it is said, any insurmountable difficulties in holding of general elections either immediately before the close of the year or after the budget sessions.

TRIBUTE TO LORD IRWIN.

Tribute is paid to Lord Irwin in this connection. It is conceded that Lord Irwin had succeeded beyond expectations of those who were in close touch with situations as they develop. There is also a point of view which seeks to belittle the forthcoming announcement on the ground that it only sanctions a procedure, but not the substance. But the general consensus of opinion is that much will depend on the unity of political action as to what results are secured from the forthcoming announcement.

Mahathma Gandhi, President Patel, Dr. Ansari and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, will, it is recognised largely shape the attitude of Congressmen at the leaders' conference.—Free Press

"VAISHYA SAMAJ'S ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

A Dipawli Appeal.

Babaji Sadashiv Pednekar, President, and Messrs. Sakharam Babaji Mahadeshwar, Vishram Atmaram Munj, Secretaries of the "Vaishya Samaj", Bombay write:

Past reports about the working of this "Vaishya Samajj" are already out, from which the public will be well able to judge the work done by this Samaj. The 'Vaishya Samaj" is desirous of extending its activities. This solely depends on public sympathy and monetary help. With this object in view, it is proposed to start a fund known as "Dipwali Fund" during these Dipwali holidays. The volunteers, therefore, will call at all places. The public are earnestly requested to pay to them whatever they can, and obtain a receipt for the amount signed by the Treasurer. If such help be forthcoming many a poor students of the Community will get the necessary help for prosecuting their studies.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The undermentioned members are selected to represent the Hindu Representative Team Trial Match against Dr. Kanga's Eleven, to be played on Hindu Gymhkana ground on Saturday and Sunday the 2nd and 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m. and 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) respectively:—

Mr. L. P) Jai (Captain)
Mr. J. G. Naole
Mr. P. Vithal
Mr. K. G. Pardeshi
Mr. C. N. Mehta
Mr. V. M. Merchant
Mr. N. A. Deshmukh (Nasik)
Mr. H. Desai (Baroda)
Mr. M. A. Deshmukh (Poona)
Mr. Hari Mali (Bhavnagar)
Mr. P. B. Katrecha
Mr. S. M. Dalvie (Umpire).

THE DECLARATION OF 1917.

British Government's Policy Towards India.

On August 20, 1917, the Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Montagu, made the following announcement in the House of Commons:—

"The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible, and it is of the highest importance as a preliminary to considering what these steps should be, that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at Home and in India. His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided, with His Majesty's approval, that I should accept the Viceroy's invitation to proceed to India to discuss these matters with the Viceroy and the Government of India, to consider with the Viceroy the views of local Governments, and to receive with him the suggestions of representative bodies and others.

"I would add that progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be judges and the time and measure of each advance, and they must be guided by the co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility.

"Ample opportunity will be afforded for public discussion of the proposals which will be submitted in due course to Parliament."

Preamble To 1919 Act.

—:o:—

The following is the text of the Preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919:—

"Whereas it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration, and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire:

"And whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages, and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken:

"And whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples:

"And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility:

"And whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to those provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities.

"Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Tempora, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows":—

LABOUR THEN AND NOW!

The following official declarations indicate the attitude of the Independent Labour Party many of whose members to-day form the vanguard of Mr. MacDonald's Government in Parliament, towards India during the period of Labour in Office and since:—

"The National Council of the I. L. P., on the advent of Labour to Office, once more fully associates itself with the people of India in their demand for political and economic liberty.

"It assures the Indian Workers of its sympathy and support in their struggle against the inhuman conditions of their labour; welcomes the release of Mahatma Gandhi; calls for the unconditional release of other Indians imprisoned for purely political offences dissociated with act of, or incitement to, violence; and reiterates its view that the Kenya decisions as affecting the relations between White and Indian settlers should be reconsidered.

"It urges that the Commission to be set up for the revision of the Government of India Act should not be delayed for five years, but should be immediately appointed, and, in view of the adoption of Pundit Motilal Nehru's resolution in the Legislative Assembly, asks the British Government to consider the advisability of inviting representatives of the various parties in India to consult with it regarding the acceleration of full self-government, which should be impeded by no claim that Britain is the rightful ruler of India".

(This resolution was adopted in February 1924, on the advent of Labour in Office for the first time.)

Premier's Speech.

—:o:—

The following resolution adopted by the I. L. P. during the first Labour Government's term of office refers to a speech delivered by Premier MacDonald and is more explicit in its declaration of policy towards India:—

"The National Council of the I. L.P. welcomes the statement of the Prime Minister at York, on April 19th, (1924), that the British Government will be prepared to meet elected representatives of the Indian people to discuss the present position with them, and reiterates its view that a conference should be held of representatives of the differen Indian parties with represen tives of the British Gove with a view to conside operation of the Government of India Act."

—:o:—

Attitude In 1925.

The British Labour Party at its annual Conference in 1925 unanimously passed the following resolution which was moved by Mr. George Lansbury and seconded by Mr. Fenner Brockway, declaring the Party's attitude towards the question of Indian Swaraj:—

"This Conference recognises the right of the Indian peoples to full self-government and self-determination. It welcomes the declarations of representative Indian Leaders in favour of free and equal partnership with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and is of opinion that the policy of the British Government should be one of co-operation with the Indian people with this object in view.

"The Conference declares its agreement with the conclusions of the Minority report of the Indian Reforms Inquiry Committee that the defects inherent in the Government of India Act, 1919, cannot be remedied satisfactorily by an amendment of the Government of India Act or of the rules made thereunder.

"It is convinced that the political situation in India makes it imperative that immediate steps should be taken to place the Indian Constitution on a permanent basis, and, with a view to a new atmosphere of friendly discussion, that all coercive measures and repressive legislations should be withdrawn.

"It notes the declaration of the Secretary of State for India that the Government would most carefully examine any constitution framed by Indians and carrying with it a fair measure of general agreement among the peoples of India; regrets that this invitation has in effect been delayed until 1929; and asks the Secretary of State to examine the Commonwealth of India Bill and any other proposals that may be submitted, and to call a Conference of representatives of the various Indian parties, with a view to immediate application of a constitution in accordance with the views of the Indian people."

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What the People Say

PARSIS AND ARMISTICE DAY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The day for the annual celebration of the Parsi victims of the great War is fast approaching, and I am sure my co-religionists will observe the occasion as they are in the habit of doing every year. May I, therefore, request that some arrangements might be made from beforehand to accommodate those who have a serious interest in the War; I mean such persons as are related to the dead or who have themselves passed through the trials of the campaigns in France, Mesopotamia, Africa, and other parts of the world. I would like that some steps be taken to prevent the rushing of the front seats by crowds who have only spectacular interest in the gathering. Last year some of the men who had lost their dear and near ones could not get seats, whereas people without even the knowledge of the causes of the War or its duration occupied the front seats and all the coigns of vantage. Tickets, therefore, I suggest, might be issued or some arrangements be made for the merited convenience and to prevent disappointment of the worthier among the participants of the solemn celebrations.

—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.

Oct. 28.

A QUERY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers, including the authorities concerned, inform me, through the medium of your columns, whether certain officers of the University Training Corps could not only utilise their position on that body, but use even their helmets (insignia and all) on occasions which have nothing to do with the Corps' activities but which, on the other hand, have a strong stink of communal propaganda. I should like also to raise the question of the connection of these responsible U. T. C. officers with communal organisations while they happen to be Government servants amenable to the discipline of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.—Yours, etc.,

"ATTENTION."

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Ladies' Arts Exhibition At Junagad.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Oct. 26.

Lambapada, Junagad, was a scene of buzzing activity from the 22nd instant till to-day when hundreds of visitors flocked in to witness the Ladies' Art Exhibition which was organised by the local Vadnagara Nagir Vidyarthi Bhratru Mandal. The function was started at the instance and suggestion of Dr. D. M. Vasavada, till lately of Bikaner, and aroused the keenest interest in womenfolk to whom such an institution was a complete novelty. It was purely public the State having nothing to do with it. The exhibits covered a very large range of subjects and as many as 30 prizes were awarded. The Secretaries and all others who worked for its success deserve the warmest congratulations for the splendidness of the work.

PRIESTHOOD MUST GO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The numerous letters which have appeared in your paper relative to 'priestcraft' have interested me and I would like to add my viewpoint

I am a Christian and do not pretend to know much about other religions, but that I do know, that there is a fundamental point of agreement in all religious faiths and that this fundamental basis of agreement is also the basis of a domineering fraudulent priestcraft having fastened itself upon mankind and from whom it obtains money by false pretenses.

It is claimed that all religions are of one author and all lead to one goal. With that I agree. The author is the Devil and the goal is confusion about God. I am an earnest student of the Bible but not a believer in churchianity or man-made system.

The main function of a priesthood seems to be in connection with the soul of man, especially at the time of death. They have so far succeeded in making their flock believe that when a man dies some sort of ceremony is necessary to ensure the transition of his soul to some state of bliss that people are ready to part with their last anna, nay, even plunge themselves into debt, in order to escape the risk of eternal damnation in hell. This belief is held, with various modifications, by almost every religion upon earth. According to the Bible the whole idea is false and is the invention of the Devil. According to the Bible man IS a soul, not that he HAS one. God offered man life upon terms of obedience to God's laws. The penalty prescribed for disobedience was death. God said: "Ye shall surely die." The Devil stepped in and said: "Ye shall NOT die, but become as Gods." That is the interesting point. The Devil said: "You will never die, but you will be transformed into a spirit being" and lo! all mankind have believed what the Devil said. This is the origin of the theory that man possesses an immortal soul which passes into some spirit condition at the time of the death of the body and the priests have worked overtime in ceremonies (paid for, of course) for the safe transition of the soul into heaven. The whole theory is false. The truth is that when a man dies he is really dead and no priest nor any other man can do anything which in any way affects the dead persons. All that is done is to rob the people by reason of their superstitious ignorance.

I would like to avoid a possible misunderstanding by saying that I firmly believe in a future life and that ultimately all humanity will have an opportunity for regaining everlasting life, liberty and happiness upon this earth but as this letter is not particularly concerning that feature of truth I refrain from further details. My point is that the interval between death and resurrection is a state of non-existence and that all priests maintain their false position by reason of the ignorance of the people on this subject. The truth alone can sweep away the refuge of lies.—Yours, etc.,

F. E. SKINNER.

40, Colaba Road,
Oct. 29.

"WANTED ANTI-PRIEST-CRAFT ASSOCIATION."

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. G. K. Nariman's ambition to improve on the work of the world's Rationalists who are represented by the famous organisation of the British Rationalist Society is admirable indeed: only he must permit me to question the necessity of starting a bran'-new, local Society when one, commanding vast resources, already exists. Can he not strengthen the work of the Bombay Branch of this Society by joining it and pushing on its propaganda?

Personally, I feel cynical towards Mr. Nariman's propaganda directed against what he calls "priest-craft", the evil of which he certainly exaggerates. The truth of the matter is that the practitioners of priest-craft, like those of any other form of quackery including the most sophisticated such as commercial, medical or legal (not to say, journalistic) practice, are mere, poor creatures of a parasitical system. The priests, however well-nourished, prosperous and powerful they may appear apparently, represent only a symptom of the evil which consists of superstition and slavementality. There is nothing to choose, for the critic of this phenomenon, between one class of parasites and another. If anything one pities the priests, as a class of economic slaves: I would certainly refuse to attack them so long as I could attack the mentality of their patrons (including employers of sweated labour and representatives of other vested interests) as well as of their victimes.

May I also inquire whether, in the plan of campaign discussed by Mr. Nariman, the interests of the Theosophical Society would be covered by his definition of "priest-craft." The amazing claims of this Society have been thoroughly exposed in countries like England where freedom of speech and thought still lingers and that all intellectuals the whole world over have always refused to be taken in by the pretensions (supported by wealth and "social" influence) of this Society. Mr. Nariman will now do well to come out with a detailed statement of his position as a Rationalist.—Yours, etc.,

"A JOURNALIST."

Bombay, Oct. 29.

"BHAVNAGAR YOUTHS AND CASTE—DINNER."

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read with mingled feelings, a letter from "Bhavnagar Citizen" under the above heading, in your issue of the 25th October, complaining about the alleged police assault on the picketers at a certain 'caste-dinner' of the Brahmins after the death of a young man. "Bhavnagar Citizen" in the main wants to bring over that the orthodox people and the police roughly handled many of the volunteers on the occasion.

I have to say nothing for or against the conduct of the police, for the simple reason that I have no first-hand knowledge of it. But there are certain other gross misrepresentations made by your correspondent, and many others ligke him, on the subject, and I write this to point out, in no equivocal language that the action of the picketers on this occasion was quite unwarrantable and un-'non-violent' in the proper sense of the word.

I was an eye-witness on the second day of the picketing and know many things concerning the same. The facts of the case stand thus:—

Mr. Hargovind Dave, of a respectable Audich Brahmin family lost his son aged 20, on the 27th of September. The Youth League, which was started on the 1st October wanted to achieve something in the first week of its existence. A provisional committee appointed for framing the constitution made out a case out of this death, and permitted hand-bills spreading a false report that a 'caste-dinner' was going to be held, and that volunteers should be ready for picketing.

Among the local Andich Brahmins it is not the custom to hold 'caste-dinners' after deaths of young people, and in no sort of death-dinners of young people, older than the deceased take part. According to religious sentiments and ceremony Mr. Dave was only feeding 25 or 30 boys on all these days, and the picketers were assured by good, reliable people, that that was all the dinners were going to be, and that the religious sentiments of the family required that such young boys be fed.

However, the young enthusiasts were bent upon achieving something and so they would not be persuaded to consent to this even. They went on with their propaganda quite mildly. Patrolling the streets and singing songs near the door of a man who had lost his young son at whose place people were coming to pay condolence visits, and who was not out to provide a wedding-feast, but was quietly observing the religious sentiments of his family, was to say the least, heartless and wounding, and in no way 'non-violent.' The whole populace of the locality, of all castes, were so much enraged at the conduct of the picketers, that they were out to drive away these Don-Quixotes at any cost. And I do not wonder, looking to their excitement that they showed, that a majority of them took a leading part in the use of the stick on the third day.

The picketting is said to have been peaceful and successful. It was neither. It was not peaceful because it merely collected crowds which indulged in singing at the door of a house in deep mourning, and which required other sort of consolation than this. It was not successful because it had not sent back a single man coming for dinner. Without this picketting the result would have been the same, since no youth or grown up man was going to share the dinner. If anything, it was rash, cruel, atrocious.

There is a deep sense of resentment in all sections of Bhavnagar against this action of the 'Youth League.' Very few of the picketters were local youths, and the youths of Bhavnagar, most of whom have no sympathy for dinners after death, keenly resent this action of these youths who have brought a slur on the name of the youths of Bhavnagar.

I do not belong to the Brahmin community, and I do not believe in any dinner after any death. But I do not believe, with 'Bhavnagar citizen,' that we can start a body of young men to-day, and go out to-morrow to dictate to other people, even against their sentiments on the death of a young son. It would have been a proper case for the youths if a caste-dinner was to be held. But the 'dinner' in the present case was nothing more than what I have said. I wonder why 'Bhavnagar citizen' still persists in the lie of calling it 'caste-dinner.' But that is nothing as compared to the dozens of his reported about the matter in vernacular press.—Yours, etc.,

KAPIL THAKKAR.

Bhavnagar, Oct. 27.

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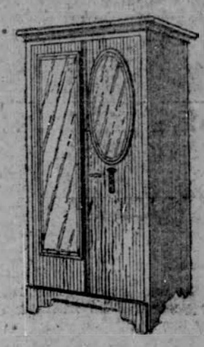

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"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now clear that it was very unfortunate for Mr. Madon to have entered into the lists with Mr. G. K. Nariman on the question of the authority or otherwise, of a portion of what is called the religious scriptures of the Parsis. So far as one can judge from the correspondence, learning and scholarship, logic and clear thinking are on the side of that scholar and thinker, Mr. G. K. Nariman, whereas on the other side Mr. Madon has nothing better to offer than a limited knowledge of the subject blurred by a pitifully narrow and antiquated vision making it impossibe for him to see or think clearly.

I am, however, concerned at the moment with Mr. Madon's inability to refute the arguments advanced by me in my first letter. Mr. Madon's rambling and self-contradicting reply to my letter and to that of the other "Youths," is conclusive proof that he is unable to say anything which can be reasonably looked upon as a reply. The fact that he loses his temper over the letters of "these youths" and instead of giving straight replies to straight and simple questions, suggests to me to show my letters to my parents, indicates a dazed and desperate state of mind, hopelessly unable to understand or argue. What have our letters to the press to do with our parents and what has Mr. Madon to do with them? Is it not all silly to a degree that is unthinkable! I can tell Mr. Madon what my parents would have said if they had seen my letter, but I have no desire to cause him more pain and upset his balance of mind more than has been done by my letter already. Let him first reply to the sons, after that he can think of the fathers!

As for Mr. Madon's "these youths," "that youth," and "this youth," I for one am proud of being a youth, for which a man of over 30, married and independent, who has by that age travelled over half the world, seen men and countries and gained experience. (as most of those who are taking part in this correspondence are) would not feel flattered at being still called a "youth"?

Yes, "youth" for ever, and "youth" every time, Mr. Madon! We think it a great compliment to be called "youths," and we desire nothing better than this, that when we reach Mr. Madon's age we may still be regarded as youths —men who though old in years are youthful in spirit in their outlook, in their conduct and actions, in their courage and convictions, and not be fossilised and crusted and incapables of seeing the light around us. Mr. Madon should, therefore, consult his German Dictionary, that wonderful weapon with which according to him, he is fighting a great scholar, for some other epithet to fling at the nasty young fellows whose simple and straightforward letters, free from cant and hypocrisy are stinging him so much. And now to return to Mr. Madon's reply to the points made by me out of my "ignorance" and "blasphemy."

I charged the Parsi priests that many of them pray for one's soul by preying on one's pocket and that finance seemed to be their guiding light of faith; in other words, that the profession of a priest was like any other worldly profession followed for the sake of making a living and as much out of it as possible, by encouraging the maintenance of so-called "religious" ceremonies, the performance of which is their main occupation in life and that, therefore, many of them were not holy men, ministers of God, and by pretending to be such they were preying on the ignorant, illiterate and orthodox masses.

What is the reply to this from Mr. Madon, that fountain of intelligence (against my ignorance) and Piety (against my blasphemy)? "I will ask this youth whether to him finance is of no concern. Is he ready to live on the miserable pittance that the poor priests get? Is he ready to advise his worthy parent to reduce at least by half his fees as a lawyer?.....who compels him to engage them (the priests)."

You will see, Sir, that there is no denial from Mr. Madon of the accusation that many of the priests prey on the pockets of the laiety and that money is their guiding principle of faith.' In his reply he does not deny that that is so, but is at pains to point out why it is so! And he does it by way of questions to me—is not finance a matter of concern to me—am I prepared to live on a miserable pittance, etc.! And seems to argue that if I am not, why should the priests be blamed if they do the same! Without saying anything about Mr. Madon's wonderful logic, I will answer him and say that as a man of the world I do consider finance a matter of great concern to me and that I most certainly would decline to live on a miserable pittance. But, if I were a priest, that is assuming that there is a class of holy men who can act as intermediaries between men and God (which, however, I don't for one moment admit) finance would be a matter of no concern to me and I would live on a pittance more miserable than that alleged to be earned by Parsi priests. For, in that case, my life would be dedicated to my God and my labours to showing the ways of God to men. What have finance and money to do with such a life? —nothing: but everything, if under the cloak of being such a holy man, I were out to make as good a living as I can, and then all Mr. Madon's arguments would certainly apply.

With regard to those wonderful "ceremonies," all I can say is that if the cow's product is so pure, why does the Vandidad take the precaution of enjoining that after smeering the body "with the cow's product, then to rub it over with clay or sand which has the property of 'absorbing any impurity in the product'?" So that you apply a suspicious application and then further apply a disinfectant! To cut it short it is filthy, and against all ideas of cleanliness as understood to-day—'and that is the only test.'

Then Mr. Madon, says we need not use this if we can get better things. I ask him, can we or can we not? Does the civilized world still use cow-dung and cow's urine for purification purposes? Cow's milk has been found to contain the deadliest germs. What price then the purity of the cow's excretions?

With regard to the sartorial side of the question, it is a fact that most people think one is not a true Zoroastrian unless one wears a long coat. A long coat is no more Zoroastrian than the short coat, the overcoat or the shirt. It is a mixture of European and Hindu that confronts the eye at any Parsi function. And it is sheer hypocrisy to don this apparel on ceremonial occasions when the rest of the year one is able to save one's soul in more practical and less hypocritical garb.

Mr. Madon says that Western ladies wear veils in church. I supposed it is the mist that clouds his vision that makes him see veiled women going into church. Mr. Madon pitied my ignorance. I return the compliment. Mr. Madon's attempt at bolstering the cause of ignorance, orthodoxy and superstition by twisting and turning facts is as pathetic as it is ludicrous. He is quite right when he says we need not employ hags or priests. 'We dont.' But we are now going one better, and we shall see that 'others' learn to follow our example.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. S. TALYARKHAN

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NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL OF AHMEDNAGAR.

—:o:—

Appeal For Financial Help.

A correspondent writes:—

"Most of the national educational institutions that came into being during the stormy days of the great national movement are unfortunately in the dust. One of the few that flourish is undoubtedly Rashtriya Pathshala or the National High School of Ahmednagar. Established in March 1921, by a small group of sincere, and enthusiastic people, this educational institution has been silently and progressively working for the benefit of the country in general and the youth of Ahmednagar in particular.

Many schools in our country are unfortunately mere literally mills which turn out every year dumb-driven youths who are devoid of all the important characteristics of robust youths who are practically useless, nay, burdensome to their country. But the Rashtriya Pathshala of Ahmednagar is an educational institution, in the true sense of the term. Firmly imbued with the belief that the students of to-day are the citizens of to-morrow, the authorities of the Ahmednagar National High School impart such education to its students so as to turn them out ultimately as self-reliant, resourceful, and patriotic citizens of sound character. Possessing as it does an able staff of trained teachers, it gives moral and intellectual training worthy of imitation; possessed of a well-equipped Health Home and gymnasium it imparts physical culture worthy of admiration; and having established several workshops (carpentary, printing, etc.) it gives excellent vocational training. In passing it must be mentioned that it has 'inter alia' a good library and a self-supporting Students' Home.

MAHATMA'S TESTIMONIAL.

Such being this Rashtriya Pathashala, is it at all strange that all those who pay a visit to it bestow their unstinted praise upon it? The Saint, Shri Sadguru Meher Baba, who has more than once honoured it by his visits, has called it a wonderful institution and has blessed its workers. The greatest patriot of India, Mahatma Gandhi who paid a visit to it in February 1927 explicitly declared, "I have been just to the Rashtriya Pathshala. I have inspected for nearly an hour like a strict inspector all the management and working of the Institution and found it to my satisfaction. I have thoroughly examined the boys in a lively heart-to-heart talk and found them sharp in intellect and prompt in answer. In short, I see in Ahmednagar Rashtriya Pathshala a lovely little oasis in the midst of such a vast desert of darkness." Legislators like Mr. M. R. Jayakar have publicly stated that it deserves all the support that the public can give. Educationists like Dr. R. P. Paranjpye have unhesitatingly asserted that it is excellently managed and does real service to the country.

The institution is in financial difficulties and in spite of the heroic efforts, it is not still free from debts. It has still to pay off the loan of Rs. 10,000 owing to which its directors are unable to enlarge it, to augment its influence and to make various improvements. The authorities do not want the public to bear their entire burden, but certainly they have a right to expect some help from those who have the means to give it.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The country owes a deep debt of gratitude to them for their unselfish loving service to the cause of National Education, and it is the duty of the well-to-do members of it to offer their mite of help. This Institution is to be made not only self-supporting but powerful, and therefore the sooner the loan is paid off the better. The public are earnestly requested to help this Institution to such an extent that it may soon be made once for all self-supporting and it may not be necessary in future to make another appeal for financial help."

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AHMEDABAD

THE CITY AND ITS AFFAIRS.

(BY A VISITOR.)

A cloud of smoke issuing from low chimneys and mixed with dirt, covering a line of houses with low roofs is the first sight which meets the eye as the train enters the suburbs of Ahmedabad. The train after this passes through a regular tunnel of smoke, while the coughs of the passengers begin to keep time with the rythm of the wheels running on the rails.

HURRY.

This unfavourable impression which the visitor gets at first sight is stregthened more and more as he progresses through the streets from the station to his residence. Richy Road, the one and only, main road, in the city, is thronged with buses, tongas and cycles all hurrying at top speed. The drivers of these vehicles all seem to entertain a profound belief in the saying that laws are made to be broken. So they drive without paying any attention to the safety of the pedestrians, their passengers or themselves. They never keep constantly and continuously either to the left or the right. Their only aim is to reach their destination and philosophically they ignore the manner in which they reach it.

DOCTORS PROSPER.

Except this road all roads are narrow, covered with every possible kind of waste, not excluding the human waste. I was told that these streets or rather lanes are cleared every day by the municipality. They may be. But this is a fact, that it is impossible to find a clean lane in the city The houses are built without any consideration either to their external exit or to their internal sanitation. They are built anywhere and anyhow and the lanes have to be adopted to their convenience. That is the reason of the surprising twists and sudden termination of the lanes of Ahmedabad. It is difficult to find a good latrine in a single house and this is one of the causes of the prevailing prosperity in the midst of general poverty, of the medical profession.

The water supply of the city is abominable. It is delivered only on the basement and never at the proper time or in an adequate quantity. It also suffers from chronic stoppages. The gutters, like the municipality, seldom perform its normal function. Therefore, pools of dirty water and heaps of filth are to be found in abundance throughout the city.

IS THERE A MUNICIPALITY?

One wonders whether the city lacks a municipality. On making inquires I, however, found that the city had a municipality and what is more it was functioning. The parties in the municipality like parties everywhere else exist on difference of opinions. But what is unusual here is that none of the parties seem to have either an opnion or a scheme except a fixed dogma that the other is wrong.

VALLABHBHAI AND AMBALAL.

Mr. Vallabhbhai, when he was the President, did try to introduce some reforms and do somt constructive work. But this was not in keeping with the age-old tradition of the municipality and its members and so he had to resign. After resignation, however, he has also adopted the principle that a municipality should always debate but never do.

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, the leader of the newly formed Independent party, possesses a vague notion about the improvement of the city But vague notions are worse than positively wicked notion. Therefore, he is really a destructive influence disguised as a constructive worker.

Ahmedabad is the most heavily taxed municipal town in India, and yet it is the most neglected city from the municipal point of view. Sanitation and hygiene are words whose meanings seem to be unknown both to the residents and the municipality. It can be easily forgiven in the former but how can it be forgiven in a municipality and its management who exist positively for maintaining a a clean and healthy city. The Ahmedabad municipality complains of financial negligence on part of the Government. But even this is no excuse for the prevailing filthy and horrible conditions of the city. If the revenue of the municipality is properly utilised it is quite sufficient to construct an adequate gutter system and water supply besides maintaining the normal functions of a municipality. But only an extremely optimistic person would expect this to be accomplished by the present municipality the chief intellectual pursuit of not a few of its members seems to be the raising of a point of order if the president allows a minute more than is allotteed to a speaking member.

Gwalior Session Of Indian Historical Records Commission.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Gwalior Darbar or for the matter of that, the Members of the Council of Regency along with its illustrious President, the Senior Maharani Sahib, richly deserve the congratulations of all those who are interested in the glory of Gwalior or in the cause of national history on their decision of inviting the Indian Historical Records Commission to hold its session in Gwalior in December next. It was, indeed, one of those most rare and happy moments in which great things are impregnated that Shrimant Khase Sahib Powar a scien of the historic family of the famous Parmars of old conceived the idea, which we venture to hope, is pregnant with great possibilities. The part played by Gwalior in the history of Northern India or as a matter of fact, in the history of India itself, is too conspicuous to require any notice here. Perhaps, he other city in Northern India, with the exception of Delhi, of course, has witnessed greater vicissitudes in modern times than Gwalior. It is only in the fitness of things, therefore, that a place of such thrilling historical associations should have been chosen for the deliberations of a body whose endeavours are exclusively devoted and directed towards the re-construction of the past into a living form as perfect as the materials to hand would render possible to do so.

It would, indeed, be an hazardous enterprise to try to anticipate the results of the Gwalior Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. It may, nevertheless, be permissible for an individual to make a few observations in his individual capacity, regarding the opportunities which Gwalior is likely to offer.

CENTRE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

As pointed out above, the claim of Gwalior to be the centre of historical Research for all Northern India, or for the matter of that, of all India can hardly be disputed. That it is a capital of one of the most progressive States in India entails upon it a responsibility which no enlightened administration worth the name can afford to ignore without laying itself open to the charge of shirking its duty. Thanks to genius of the late lamented Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia, and to the unwearced labours of its talented financial Member, Rao Bahadar Raoji Janardan Bhide Sahib, Muntazim Bahadar, the financial position of the State has been so sound for the past so many years that the state is fully prepared to finance such eventful movements.

Moreover, the central position, which Gwalior occupies in regard to other most important places of historical interest such as the Rajputana States, States in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bengal, Central India, and Central Provinces , marks it out as the most suitable spot for the purpose.

Besides, that, it is on the trunk line of the G. I. P. Rly. still further adds to its value from a practical stand-point. And to crown all, its proximity to the Imperial city of India outweighs all other advantages.

It is hoped the Indian Historical Records Commission will take full congnizance of these facts and lend its support to the idea morally and otherwise and that the Council of Regency will not fan to rise to the occasion as it has never failed before on such occasions and see that some tangible results, howsoever humble, in the direction indicated emerge from the labours of the Commission.

KHANZADI'S CAEE.

—:o:—

COMPLAINANT'S STORY OF VISIT TO GRAVE.

HYDERABAD (Sindh) Oct. 30.

Mr. Lobo, the Public Prosecutor, resuming the examination of the complainant Chhato this afternoon put him questions relating to the incidents concerning Khanzadi's death, when Mr. Elphinstone, Defence counsel, raised an objection and questioned the relevancy of the evidence. The Public Prosecutor contended that it was relevant as explaining why Khanzadi was not produced as a witness, and, secondly, as proving the intent of the accused. Mr. Elphinstone, supported by other defence counsel, submitted that the first argument of the prosecution was met by the Police having expressed inability to trace Khanzadi at the committal proceedings, and as for the intent, it was for the Court to decide the intent for knowledge of the accused at the time of the alleged offence, and in so deciding this evidence was irrelevant.

VISIT TO GRAVE.

The Court held the evidence admissible and the Public Prosecutor proceeded with the further examination of the complainant who related how he, being informed by one who came to know of it, of the whereabouts of Khanzadi, proceeded to Tatta with a police official, and how they saw a large grave there, and by its side a small grave in the grave-yard. On opening which they found that they were empty, except for the paraphernalia used for funerals.

The cross-examination of the complainant had hardly begun when the Court rose for the day. The hearing was adjourned till the 4th November.

SKETCH OF SCENE OF ALLEGED OFFENCE.

In the forenoon Ayaldas Tapedar, who had prepared a sketch of the scene of the alleged offence was cross-examined. He said that he did not remember having visited the village before, and that he was mainly assisted by the complainant in the preparation of the sketch and that the complainant furnished him information.

Mr. Lobo presented an application for calling some witnesses in connection with the alleged death of Khanzadi at Tatta, which was granted.—A. P.

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"UNTOUCHABLE'S" INALIENABLE RIGHT

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

bar men, women and children, not only gave them their ancestral homesteads to build the houses for God and men who risked their all in all to save the Faith but gave them their ancestral fields and tanks and water—courses to have an unstinted supply of foodstuffs for offerings to the Deity and the sustenance of His Servants and their families. Hail! Glory be to Thee, the Mother of Universe! The Mahar, thus served his Divine Mother and generously provided for Her daily worship and the wants of Her "Vangards" and priests, removed himself and his dear ones to less favoured spots about Her abode to his own ultimate undoing.

In times past Brahmanism (Hinduism) knew no barriers of caste or creed or country. All adored and worshipped God in His Shrines wherever situate. You were united and carried your Faith and civilization to the four-corners of the world. There was no religious or social degradation. But the fall from that high pedestal was the nation's undoing. The devout followers of your Faith were all equals in God's House, but the moment they were branded as "Untouchables" the reflex of that branding reverberated through your frame and tainted your blood and life

THE TRAGEDY.

Is it not a tragedy that the generation which had forgotten about the bravery of the Mahar curtailed and limited his inalienable equal right and his status became limited to a merely eleemosynary provision by reserving one day out of 360, the 6" of the Light-half of the holy 'Magh' (January-February), exclusively for them to come under the Divine Mothers' roof to adore and worship Her unmolested. This pact—an apology of the high principle of equality in Divine Mother's Temple at 'Kavala' is reiterated form year to year.

Again, perhaps, on like grounds, a strange phenomena, certain converts to an alien Faith—Christianity, have the preferential rights to what may be termed the "Private Entry." Right to admission to the Siva Temple at 'Mangeshi' right upto the inner-most door close to the sanctuary and preferential right for certain services at the hands of the Temple Priests on any day they (Christians) choose to visit the shrine. There are other rights reserved for Mahars and a certain class—the 'Proselytes of the Gate"—Christian converts at other shrines, namely, that of Shree Mhalasa, Shree Mahalaxmi and others.

Sisters and brethren, remember that there are two things that are dearer than life to a Hindu in full health of mind and manhood (which includes womanhood)—his Faith and Nationality. The higher class has used them, both the Faith and Nationality, the unfortunate fellow-brethrim, the "suppressed" class, so long as it served their purpose, to make them suffer for their Nationality and Faith by urging them to spill their blood for the preservation of both. It is, to my mind, madness from the religious point of view and baseness from the human point of view to think that you can now discard and eradicate either after it has served your purpose.

AWAY WITH THIS SNOBBERY.

Sisters, I appeal to you. You have a heart, a soul and above all infinite capacity and love for your Faith. It is all the more necessary for you, to hand on the sacred Torch from generation to generation to save "Mother Hind" and her Faith. Teach, dear sisters and mothers, your brothers and children, to caste off hypocrisy—the high caste snobbery, when they sing the sweet, soul-stirring hymns, like, "Har, "Har, Har, Vithal Jagadudhar, Jhalasi Mahar Mazyasathee", etc. "My God, my God, Vithal thou hast become incarnate Mahar for my salvation", in reciting the adoration hymn recapitulating the heart's pourings of Brahman Damaji Pant, a devotee of Shree Vithal of Pandharpur.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

Damaji Pant was officer of the Great Moghul of Bedar, placed in charge of Mangalveda Prant then under the Moghul. There was a severe famine and people were dying of hunger, Damaji could not bear the sight and to alleviate the pangs of hunger, he threw open the State granaries and allowed all famine striken to take away the foodstuffs. The information being carried to the Emperor. Damaji's arrest was effected and he was being marched handcuffed to be placed before the Emperor. Meanwhile a Mahar presented himself before the Emperor as a messenger from Damaji and tendered full account showing fourfold realization of price for the grain stored in Damaji's charge and Demand Hoondies for the same. The Mahar obtained receipts for the discharge of all dues as correct and disappeared. Shortly thereafter Damaji fully manacled was placed before the Emperor, who ordered the removal of handcuffs, praised Damaji's honesty and loyalty and apologised for the indignities placed upon him, saying that the Emperor had received four-fold price for all grain and the Hoondies sent by Damaji, who was oblivious of all that had passed before his arrival and looked amazed and inquired of his master as to the person who had come with the Hoondies, etc. The Emperor informed him that he was the Mahar of Mangalvedha. On hearing this Damaji burst forth in plaintive praise of Shree Vithal and taxed him for incarnating as a Mahar for his humble lowly self, etc.

I have heard this hymn chanted by a pious-looking Brahman and the chorus taken up by about a hundred pilgrims—men, women and children, at Shree Vithal's Temple at Pandharpur on an "Ekadasi" (11th day of each lunar fortnightly phase). There was a concourse of Mahar pilgrims standing at the off-side of the entrance steps to the temple. When the pious-looking Brahman emerged out of the temple on to the steps, a pious old Mahar, himself much moved by the sweet soul-stirring adoration hymn of his Vithoba, came a bit forward and prostrated before this pious Brahman. To the surprise of the old Mahar and myself this Brahman hypocrits poke bitter words of abuse to the poor simple-hearted Mahar for his daring to allow his shadow to fall upon Brahman purity and in full rage rushed on to the river and took a dip to wash off all his impurities.

ARNEST APPEAL.

Sisters, you are the repositories of our religion, rise then above stupid conventionalities and see that the inalienable rights of the Mahar are restored to them in all temples owned and managed by the Saraswat,—Gaud or otherwise, as one and all of you from the North to the South—Sevites or Vishnavites look to the abode of your ancient deities for inspiration and salvation. Your vows and offerings during your hours of trial go forth to these shrines even to this day. Sisters and brethren, awake shake off the lethargy and throw open the doors of "Shri Walkeshwar, and Shree Bhuleshwar" the two ancient temples of this great city and let God's children, the Mahars adore God in his abode just as you do, and earn God's blessings and remove the curse under which you have lived from the dawn of your denial of equal rights and facilities for adoration and worship to Mahar at the temples which but for them would have had no existence for you.

My only apology for writing this lengthy letter is that looking to the alarming nature of the disturbance—Equal rights for all Hindus to adore and worship God in His Abodes on the Earth,—a subject of vast importance, it was difficult for me to restrain the flow of thoughts, the result of close observation, serious inquiry, profound reading and long and retrospective reflection.

AIRMAIL FLYING BOAT FORCED TO LAND

—:o:—

"City Of Alexandra" On North African Coast

LONDON,

The Imperial Airways flying-boat "City of Alexandria" was forced to land at Mercanti on the North African coast, between Genoa on the morning of October 27 for Alexandria. Another flying-boat the 'City of Athens" left Alexandria in the morning to collect and take mail from the "City of Alexandria" to Alexandria and from there she will proceed to India by the normal way.—Reuter.

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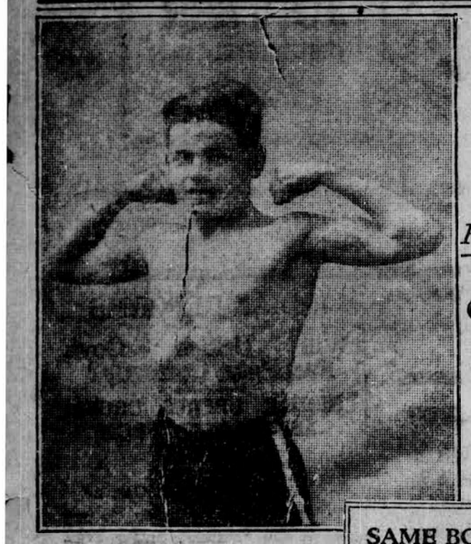

How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs. AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

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Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

3-31-B

CROP OUTLOOK IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Department Of Agriculture.

POONA, Oct. 15.

Second Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1929-30:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1927-28, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 28.9 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of the Indian State of Baroda which on an average, occupies about 2.9 per cent of the total area under the cotton crop in the whole of India.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1929.)

Information incomplete. Total area so far reported and estimated under early as well as late varieties of cotton in Bombay Prsidency proper 3,455 thousand acres in British districts and 1,029 thousand acres in Indian States. In Sind, 301 thousand acres in British districts and 11 thousand acres in Indian State of Khairpur. Grand total in Presidency including Sind and Indian States 4,796 thousand acres; 17.3 per cent. below corresponding area last year but 0.7 per cent. over decennial average at same date.

Classified by varieties, the total area of 4,796 thousand acres is distributed thus among different varieties; Dholera 1,267, Broach 760, Khandesh 1,379, Barsi and Ahmednagar 258, Kumpta and Dharwar 699, Western 122 and Sindi 311 thousand acres.

Area increased in Gujarat due to good rains at sowing time and in Sind owing to good, although somewhat late, inundation, but decreased in Karnatak due to holding off of rains at time of sowing. In Deccan area remains practically stationary. Sowings still in progress in Karnatak owing to late rains.

In Gujarat crop progressed well in the beginning due to excellent rains received in July but suffered subsequentoly due to deficiency or absence of rains from middle of August to middle of September and although crop in South Gujarat revived due to opportune rains in third week of September, that in North Gujarat continues to suffer. At present the crop is in need of rain almost throughout the division and more especially in the north. In Deccan, the Khandesh crop was sown in time and did well at first but the long drought in the middle of the season affected it adversely and although the good rains in third week of September have appreciably helped the crop, it is feared that the out-turn will be below normal. In South Deccan owing to deficiency of rains from June to August, sowings were completed with difficulty and the stand of the crop was also poor in the beginning. The timely rains about middle of September, however, have much benefited the crop not already withered and what crop is standing is doing well. On the Deccan Canals the crop has enjoyed a good season and is doing very well. In Karnatak, sowings were delayed due to late and deficient rains but good September rains have encouraged sowings on large scale and the general outlook appears promising while crop already sown shows healthy development. In Sind the frequent visits of locusts and the unusually heavy rains and floods in July and August have taken a heavy toll of the crop but the crop which has escaped these factors is doing well.

Second Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1929-30:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1927-28 the area under Sugarcane in the British Territory, included in this forecast, has represented some 2.3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1929.)

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under Sugarcane now stands as shown below:—

	British Districts Acres.	Indian States Acres.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	53,000	24,000
Sind	2,000	.....
Total	55,000	24,000

Grand Total 79,000 acres.

5.0 and 3.9 per cent. below the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at same date respectively. —The slight decline in total area is due chiefly to want of complete information from the Western Indian States Agency.

Season.—The crop in Gujarat is doing well generally although it suffered somewhat due to deficiency of rains from the middle of July up to now. In the Deccan and Karnatak also the crop suffered from the prolonged draught from the middle of July to the middle of September but the most opportune and general rains in the third week of September have considerably revived the crop which, consequently, is now proceeding well. In the Konkan, sugarcane suffered somewhat from heavy rains in the beginning but the subsequent good rains have improved its condition and the crop now shows healthy development except for a slight attack of red rot disease on the local variety in a few places. The Sind crop is also reported to be in a healthy condition except for a slight attack of borer on the local variety in places in North Sind. Considering all factors, the crop in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States, taken as a whole, is expected to yield from seventy per cent. of the normal to a full normal

Preliminary Memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1929-30:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1927-28, the area under Rice in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 15th Sept. 1929.)

Information incomplete. Total reported and estimated area in British Districts of the Bombay Presidency 1,695 thousand acres and in Sind 1,103 thousand acres. Indian States in the Presidency report 403 thousand acres and in Sind 6 thousand acres. Total 3,207 thousand acres; 0.3 and 5.3 per cent. respectively over the corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date.

Area decreased in Gujarat due to drought from middle of July onwards but remained generally stationary elsewhere in the Presidency. In Sind area shows an apparent increase due to receipt of more complete information.

Crop suffered severely in Gujarat due to almost continuous deficiency of rains from middle of July up to now. Crop also suffered in Deccan and Karnatak due to drought from middle of July to middle of September and although much revived due to general and good rains received in third week of September is expected to return less than normal, on the whole, in both Divisions as a result of the prolonged drought. Crop in Konkan has done well, on the whole. Similarly, crop helped with irrigation has progressed generally satisfactorily. Sind rice reported to be now doing well generally except some attack of grasshoppers in Larkhana District.

Second Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Indian States, for the Season 1929-30:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1927-28 the area under Groundnut in the British Territory, included in this forecast, has represented some 12.5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1929.)

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop now stands as shown below:—

	Acres.
British Districts	859,000
Indian States	247,000
Total	1,106,000

12.2 per cent. below the corresponding area last year but 462.8 per cent. over the decennial average at same date. The area increased somewhat in the Deccan due to increased cultivation of the crop in East Khandesh owing to good June rains but decreased everywhere else both in British Districts and Indian States due to insufficiency of rains at sowing time.

Season.—The crop sown in June suffered almost throughout the Deccan and Karnatak due to the deficiency of rains from about the middle of July to the middle of September, for, the excellent rains received in the thidr week of September in both the Divisions proved rather too late for this crop which was then nearly mature. On the other hand, the late varieties of the crop sown in July-August were considerably benefited by the September rains and have done much better. In Gujarat, the crop had a good start but suffered from deficiency of rains in July and August and although the crop in South Gujarat was relieved by the fairly heavy rains in September and is now in a fairly good condition that in the North continued to suffer and is expected to yield considerably below the normal. The crop in Indian States is generally in same condition as in adjoining British Districts. The crop on Deccan Canals and that helped with irrigation generally as also the Konkan crop has enjoyed a good season on the whole.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Indigo Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1929-30:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1927-28 the area under Indigo in the British Territory, included in this forecast, has represented some 1.0 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India:—

(Estimates up to 15th Sept. 1929.)

Crop mainly cultivated in Sind. Total reported and estimated area 469 acres in British Districts and 336 acres in Khairpur State. Total 805 acres; 58.1 and 87.3 per cent. respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Decrease in area general and partly due to late inundation but mainly to lack of interest on the part of cultivators to grow the crop. Sowings done about middle of June in Khairpur State and a fortnight to a month later in Sukkur and Nawabshah Districts. Crop is estimated to yield about 108 cwts of dye.

Second Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1929-30.—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1927-28 the area under sesamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 4.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1929.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of the crop as shown below:—

	British Districts Acres.	Indian States Acres.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	151,000	122,000
Sind	63,000	.....
Total	214,000	122,000

Grand Total ... 336,000 acres.

45.3 and 25.5 per cent. respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Area increased in Gujarat due to excellent rains in early July and in Sind due to good, although somewhat late, inundation of the season but declined in the Deccan and Karnatak due to unsuitability of sowing rains. The area in the Konkan remains stationary. The very large decrease in the area shown under Indian States is only apparent being chiefly due to incomplete information received from the Western India States Agency.

Season.—In North Gujarat sesamum sown as a "khariff" crop suffered very severely due to "katra" (hairy caterpillar) pest, although the crop which survived this pest has done fairly well and is now ready for harvest. The late variety of sesame sown in this area (North Gujarat) showed good germination in the beginning but suffered subsequently due to deficiency or absence of rains and is now in poor condition generally. In South Gujarat, early sesamum suffered severely due to a severe attack of hairy caterpillars and also because the rains were not generally up to the mark. The crop is now being reaped but the yield is estimated to be poor. The "rabi" variety of sesamum in this area, on the other hand, is showing a good stand—thanks to the excellent rains in September which saved it from destruction. In the Deccan and Karnatak the long drought from the middle of July to the middle of September proved generally too severe for the crop which is, hence, in an indifferent condition generally and is expected to return much less than normal. The Konkan crop, although it suffered from heavy rains in the beginning, has done well on the whole and shows satisfactory development. That portion of the Sind crop, similarly, which escaped damage by locusts and by the heavy floods and rains in July-August, is progressing well.

ARGENTINE LINSEED MARKET.

	Liverpool, Oct 30.
November	22.30 pl.15
Feb	20.20 pl.15

RAILWAY EDUCATION AND INDIANS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

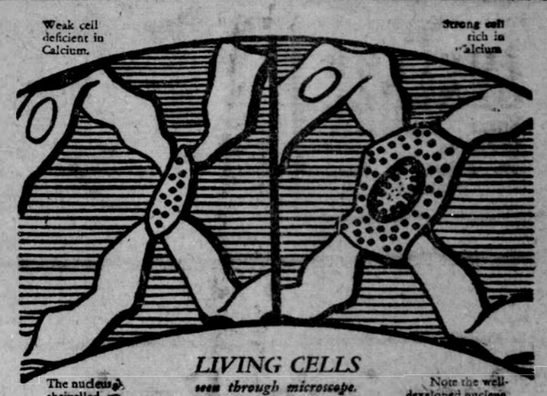
Sir,—The complex problem of the racial discrimination exists in railway to a very great extent. The "White" and the "Black" must go and there should be Indianisation and better treatment to Indians.

According to the statistics of 1925-26 there were 4,431 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 6,320 Indians in railway schools and the expenditure was Rs. 1,247,313 and Rs. 430,132 respectively. Looking through the other statistics we see that Rs. 115, Rs. 124, and Rs. 452 are expended for an European or an Anglo-Indians while Rs. 19, Rs. 27, and Rs. 53 are spent for an Indian student.

Will not the members of the Legislative Council and members of the Advisory Committee look in this matter for an honourable settlement?—Yours, etc.

B. B. KAPASI.

Madras.—A Flying Club has been inaugurated in Madras at a meeting held last week. It was decided at the meeting to approach the Government with a view to obtaining an aerodrome at St. Thomas Mount. It is understood that 120 people in the Madras Presidency have signified their willingness to become members of the Club.—Free Press.


Weak cell deficient in Calcium.
Strong cell rich in Calcium
The nucleus shrivelled up.
LIVING CELLS seen through microscope.
Note the well-developed nucleus.

Build up a strong Constitution in this new, logical way— with KALZANA, the Calcium-Food

BONES, blood, tissues, nerves—the whole of your body is built up of millions of living cells—and upon *their* health the health of your body entirely depends.

The life centre of every body-cell is called the nucleus, and is composed entirely of *Calcium* (lime). Cells kept short of Calcium become weak and offer less resistance to disease, thus encouraging ailments like general weakness (particularly in nursing and expectant mothers), skin troubles, irritable nerves, rapid decay of teeth, and menstrual disorders, etc.

Only by supplying your body with extra Calcium will you remove the cause of your complaint and thus secure a rapid and lasting return to Health. Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana, the Calcium food. Kalzana contains Calcium in exactly that scientific combination—sodium lactate and calcium lactate—which, unlike other forms of Calcium, is readily taken up and retained by the body-cells.

Start taking KALZANA to-day—it will give you a strong and healthy constitution. Give Kalzana to your children as well—it will provide them with strong, healthy teeth, and increase their power of resistance to infectious disease.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

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DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed.*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle.)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Sore Throat?

Protect your Children against infection with FORMAMINT

Take Formamint regularly yourself—then your Sore Throat will soon be cured. Give Formamint to your children too, it will protect them against the infection. Remember that your Sore Throat may be the first sign of a dangerous disease, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsilitis, etc. Protect yourself & your children by taking

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1 1929.

Premier's Reply To Simon's Letter

PROMISES COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF PROBLEM.

Co-operation Of Indian Representatives Required.

MR. BALDWIN BACKS OUT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The following is the full text of the correspondence between Sir John Simon and the Premier:—

"My Dear Prime Minister:—

The Indian Statutory Commission has now entered upon its final stages of its work and hopes to be able to present its report early next year. Before proceeding farther, however, we desire to address you with an inquiry and a suggestion. As our investigation has proceeded we have become more and more impressed in considering the direction which the future constitutional development of India is likely to take, with the importance of bearing in mind the relations which may develop between British India and the Indian States. We are not at present in a position to forecast the report which we shall hope in due course to present to Parliament

It is, however, already evident to us that whatever may be the schoeme which Parliament will ultimately approve for the future constitution and the governance of British India it is essential that the methods by which the relationship between these two constituent parts of greater India may be adjusted should be fully examined.

INDIAN STATES AND REFORMS.

We have carefully considered the report of the Butler Committee but the terms of reference to that body did not cover the whole ground to be surveyed so far as these relations are concerned. Our own recommendations, if we were to exclude from our purview the wider problem which we have indicaetd would, we feel, be unduly restricted and we, therefore, wish before going farther to ascertain whether we should have the approval of His Majesty's Government in giving this possibly extended interpretation to our own terms of reference. It is not our purpose to seek to explore the field already traversed by Butler Committee but it seems clear that we cannot afford to ignore the reactions of the presence of the States on the problem we are studying in British India or the possible repercussions on former of any recommendations we might frame regarding the latter. At certain points inevitable contact takes place. We venture to point out that if the Report we are preparing and proposals to be subsequently framed by the Government take this wider range it would appear necessary, because of the need of consulting the States, for the Government to revise the scheme of procedure to be followed after these proposals are made known.

AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

It seems to us that what would be required would be setting up of some sort of conference after the reports of Statutory Commission and Indian Central Committee have been made, considered and published and their work has been completed and that in this conference His Majesty's Government would meet both representatives of British India and representatives of States (not necessarily always together) for purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would later be duty of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament.

The procedure by Jiont Parliamentary Committee conferring with delegations from Indian Legislature and other bodies which was previously contemplated and referred to in my letter to Viceroy of February 6 1928 would still be appropriate for examination of the Bill when it is subsequently placed before Parliament but would, we think, obviously have to be preceded by some such conference as we have indicated.

GETTING SANCTION FROM CABINET.

We realise that it is not for the Statutory Commission to devise this subsequent procedure in detail for our task will be discharged when we have reported. But we feel that it is desirable to obtain an assurance from His Majesty's Government that we shall not in their view be travelling beyond the terms of reference approved by Parliament if we pursue what seems to us an integral element in our investigation. We have also thought it right to make plain to His Majesty's Government the consequence that such assurance from His Majesty's Government is likely ultimately to involve in order that future course of procedure may be so shaped as to provide means for consulting with the Indian States and to promote full co-operation of all parties and interests in the solution of the Indian problem as a whole.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd) JOHN SIMON.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO SIR JOHN

—:o:—

Following is Mr. MacDonald's reply dated 25th October:

"My dear Simon

Your letter on behalf of the Statutory Commission raises issues of such importance that I thought it right before answering it to consult the leaders of other parties. I have now been able to ascertain their views and they have been good enough to concur in terms of my reply.

His Majesty's Government welcome the intimation that your letter affords of the Statutory Commission's desire to deal in its report with the wider aspects of the subject to which your letter directs attention. It appears to His Majesty's Government, as it does to those on behalf of whom you write, that your work would necessarily be rendered more complete if it included a careful examination of the methods by which the future relationship of British India and the Indian States may be adjusted.

GOVERNMENT AGREE TO SIMON PROPOSAL.

His Majesty's Government have given full consideration to what you said in your letter concerning consequental necessity of some revision of later procedure as at present contemplated and I am glad to be able to inform you that they concur in view that you have expressed.

WILL LABOUR GOVT. BE WRECKED ON INDIA ROCK

—:o:—

Attempt At Whittling Down Announcement.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

On the eve of the publication of the Labour Government's Indian policy there is a vigorous campaign in the British Press to coerce the Labour Government either to postpone the proposed declaration of policy or to make statements which would detract from the value of the declaration. Thus if there is to be a Round Table Conference between His Majesty's Government and the Indian Princes and the Indian leaders it can only be on the basis that if the Conference reaches a fairly unanimous decision it will be binding on His Majesty's Government. Of course, Parliament will have the final voice in the sense that any proposals to implement the decisions of the Conference will have to be through the instrument of legislation; but it would be assumed that any Government worth its name would make such legislation a matter of confidence. Suggestions are now, however, made that any conference which is to be called should be reduced to the status of merely an exploring and advising body, the recommendations of which will in no way bind the Government or the Parliament.

ROCK ON WHICH LABOUR GOVT. WILL WRECK.

The opponents of the Labour Government's policy are to-day jubilant. They are even hoping that it might be possible to make the Indian issue the rock on which to wreck the Labour Government. It appears that if Sir John Simon is a consenting party to the forthcoming Declaration it is not in virtue of his own opinins. Lord Reading who control the "Daily Chronicle," and wb speaks with authority as the Viceroy who crushed non-co-operation, has ranged himself on the side of Lord Birkenhea. Mr. Lloyd George also is committed to opposing the dearation. Mr. Baldwin it is said personally gave his support, but it is now stated that Mr. Baldwin has been overruled by his rank and file and that he has bowed to the party decision that he should oppose the Declaration of Policy.

WILL THEY BE BROWBEATEN.

The question is asked if Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin would allow themselves to be browbeaten and coerced. The Indian question has been regarded as a non-party question, and since there is agreement between Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn. Parliment would be upsetting all precedents if it interfered. Generally, the slogan is Trust the Man on the Spot. In this case Lord Irwin is "the Man on the Spot" and he is Conservative. If the Labour Government is browbeaten and driven too far, it might face a general election on the Indian issue because it has as good a case in this instance as when it dismissed Lord Lloyd. The Labour Government which did not fear to dismiss Lord Lloyd, it is confidently asserted, will not fear to uphold Lord Irwin and refuse to throw the Conservative Viceroy to the Conservative wolves.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BEEN AND LORD IRWIN.

Confirmation is available, says the London correspondent of the Free Press, of the main features of the forthcoming Declaration, as outlined by the Free Press. Meanwhile it is a tribute to the efficacy with which Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin have guarded their secrets that the London forecasts should have proved somewhat wide of the mark. In this connection it will be of interest to the Indian Press to know that surprise is expressed in several British circles at the forecasts that have been made in India. Further, correspondents of reactionary journals are beating up public opinion to oppose and create difficulties for the Government after the Declaration is made.

STIRRING Up OPPOSITION.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" is already in the field, trying to stir up feelings of opposition to the announcement. He claims that the little delay of a few days that has occurred in the issue of the Declaration can be traced to the effect created by Lord Birkenhead's public protest in the columns of the Press. He also expresses the hope that as a result of Lord Birkenhead's protest, the terms of the Declaration may be restricted. The correspondent adds that information has reached Mr. Wedgwood Benn that Conservative and Liberal opinion regarded the originally contemplated Declaration as constitutionaly improper. The correspondent also states the authorities have been warned by one of the leading retired civilian politicians that the proposed course cannot but lead to confusion and embarrassment. Political circles regard the outbursts of the Parliamentry correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" as proof enough of the recognition by diehards of the Tory party of the loss of their cause.—Free Press.

MR. BALDWIN'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

—:o:—

Liberals' Opposition

LONDON, Oct. 30.

That Mr. Baldwin has allowed himself to be browbeaten by his lieutenants into writing to Mr. Wedgwood Benn withdrawing the support which he had previously extended to the forthcoming declaration of Indian policy is the statement which is made by the political correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." The correspondent says:—"Mr. Baldwin first gave his support to the forthcoming Declaration of the Indian policy but has since changed his front. He was persuaded to give his support by Lord Irwin who impressed on the ex-Premier and his Chief the seriousness with which he views the threatened developments in the Indian situation and told Mr. Baldwin that unless a very early prouncement was made it would be very very difficult. The Indian discontent would increase and could not be easily abated. "Mr. Baldwin, it is said assured Lord Irwin of his support as well as the support of his party as a whole, taking personal responsibility for the same.

It is now stated by the correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" that when Mr. Baldwin tried to explain the Indian situation and his discussion with Lord Irwin to his shadow Cabinet, his lieutenants disapproved of Mr. Baldwin's promise of support. As a result It is now claimed by the "Daily Chronicle" that Mr. Baldwin has written to Mr. Benn cancelling his previous approval.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION.

Meanwhile Liberal leaders are making no secret of their vehement opposition to the proposed declaration of the Indian policy. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" asserts that there is substantial accuracy in the stories which are current in regard to the change of front by Mr. Baldwin and says that Liberals were not at all consulted formally. But Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading sought Lord Irwin and conveyed to His Excellency their misgivings at the proposed statement. This correspondent also adds that the disapproval by the Conservative Party of the forthcoming Declaration has been communicated to Lord Irwin.—Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn met the India Council this afternoon when it is believed he disclosed to the members of the Council the forthcoming declaration of the Indian policy.—Free Press Beam Service.

HAPPY DIVALI TO YOU.

USHERING IN THE FEAST OF LAMPS.

A characteristic picture which breathes of the romance and beauty of Indian life. The Rangoli tradition which still lingers in Indian household is symbolic of the gaiety and riot of colours associated with Divali.

INDIAN REFORMS

Will British Govt. Feel Pulse Correctly?

SIRDAR UBEROI URGES ABSTENTION FROM BOYCOTT

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Before leaving for India, to-day aboard the "Morea", Sirdar Uberoi gave a farewell lunch to the guests who included Sir John and Lady Simon and Lord and Lady Burnham. Interviewed by Reuter, Sirdar Uberoi said that members of the Indian Central Committee had tried to recommend "what is really a very reasonable and practical Constitution". He hoped that the British Government would feel India's pulse correctly, and satisfy India's rightful ambition for a full representative Government. "I wish the boycotters of the Commission will take a hint for a Round Table Conference given by the Prime Minister in the Commons. They should take this seriously by themselves joining in it. They would be doing better service to their own country by taking this line of action instead of merely abstaining. Personally, I am in favour of a Round Table Conference at which all parties should place their cards on the table and reach mutual decisions after discussing every aspect of the Indian problem." He warned the Indian Congress leaders to abstain from actions which they were reported to be contemplating when they meet on January 1.—Reuter.

"AN OLIVE BRANCH."

—:o:—

DR. R. P. PARANJPE INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpe interviewed by Reuter said that Viceroy's statement was an offer which would largely meet the Liberal viewpoint and greatly help to solve some of the difficulties caused by the appointment of the Simon Commission and the opposition thereto. He trusted that it would be taken as an olive branch in the spirit in which it was intended.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

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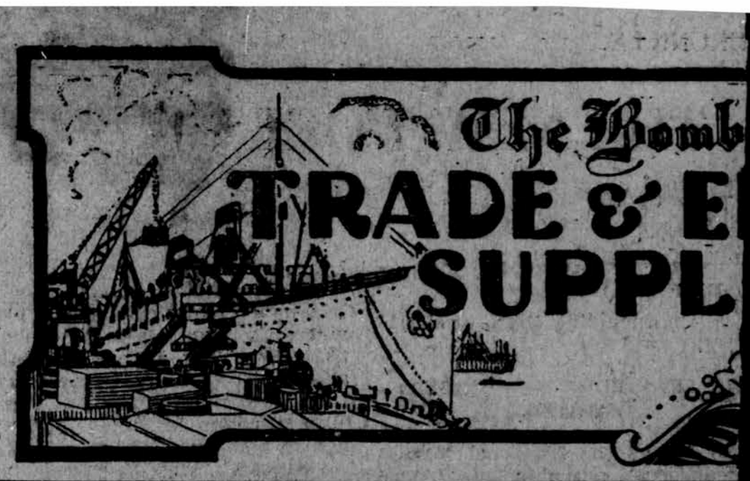

BOMBAY Frida

A BUSINESS MAN'S DIARY.

BY "CHRONICLER".

(Continued from page 1.)

the passers-by. Counrties like the United States of America, however, have got this 'Zenana' system with a vengeance. The fast cure can be recommended only for people who have glutted themselves, and not for people who have hardly got a meal a day and sometimes even none."

* * * *

27th October.

On his return from an extensive foreign tour, Lala Shriram, Vice-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, when interviewed by a press representative recently, said:—

"That after what he had seen in the West he was convinced more than ever that the true salvation of India lay in Swadeshism, the practice of which was the least sacrifice they could expect from every Indian. He suggested that in order to popularise Indian goods moving exhibitions showing the produce of the country should be arranged so as to bring the producer and the consumer in closer contact. In addition to this he thought that it would be better if small model factories were installed at different places in India. Foreign manufacturers of machinery should also be encouraged to exhibit their manufactures in this country and industrial fairs like the Leipzig Fair should be arranged in different provinces specially at the time of religious festivals.

Lala Shriram regretted that transport facilities in India were still far from what was desirable. Unlike the West, India neglected the cheapest means of transport, namely the waterways. Proceeding he said:—

One thing else in the West was the amount of help the Governments rendered to their industries. They provided them with protection, gave them subsidies and lightened their burden by imposing as few taxes as possible. I would suggest that as a beginning the Government of India should create a sort of grading board for Indian produce to assure the foreign customer that he would get the goods he contracted for. Intensive propeganda for Indian goods should also be carried o in the Western countries."

* * * *

28th October.

The long expected crash in Wa Street happened on the 24th an the views of an eminent econo mist as Sir Joshiah Stamp are a apt commentary. This subsidenc of inflated prices in New York not only valuable for the finan health of the United State bu was still more valuable to the re of the world.

The "vast shake out" in W Street, of course, caused a pand monium in the Exchange there But these lessons, however bitte will soon be forgotton and th financial position of the world w still be subject to the vicissitud of the speculations in New Yor

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INTERESTING RADIO FACT

The nigh: range of sending a receiving stations is much great than the daylight range. Do n expect to hear stations at a gre distance away in the daytime.

* * * *

There are nights, often in win and more common in summ when it is impossible to tune distant stations. This is due conditions of the atmosph which are, as yet, beyond hum control. This condition may l for indefinite periods and then, the other hand, may change in nour or at any time during ight. Operate your receiver ca ully; become acquainted with s you would wish an automo or any other mechanical dev ith: knowledge so gained ill greatly increase the efficie the receiver.

* * * * *

If you have tuned in one dist station and cannot seem to others keep trying carefully. fact that you have heard one tant station shows that the se working properly. You have started to learn how to tune it with a little patience and prac you will soon hear numer others.

* * * * *

No radio set will work satis torily on run-down High Ten or Low Tension batteries. Do allow the accumulators to charge completely. In the case High Tension batteries, a vol decrease of 20 per cent repres the end of their useful life. the accumulator by means of a dremeter, dry cells with an meter and high tension batt with a voltmeter.

ANTENNA AND GROUND SY FOR WIRELESS.

The essentials of good ant are proper height, physical dim sions, insulation from surroun objects, effective insulation good construction. For rece purposes, one wire is suffic This should be firmly suppo and well insulated at both The lead-in wire should be fa ed securely to one end of the zontal wire and soldered ther

THE NEW YORK COTTON NGE

. B. JOSHI.)

se, i.e., including those of strad-es as well.

HE LIVERPOOL-NEW ORLEANS PARITY.

So far as the Liverpool Market concerned actual cotton (Amecan basis middling in grade and fair staple) should normally ll at about 220 points over the ot quotation of the New Orleans arket. These 220 points repreit approximately the actual cost handling and transporting cotn from New Orleans to Liverol. But. for various reasons verpool does not sell at a full rity over the New Orleans quotaons, and the reasons for this are follows:—

(1) The buyer of the Contract s in danger of receiving cotton which may be least in demand nd perhaps not wanted by the pinner.

(2) Considerably large quantties of Indian, Peruvian, Brazilian and African Cotton are beng hedged in Liverpool, generally in distant positions, and he effect of this hedging is that t tends to narrow down the arity between Liverpool prices nd those of the Americans in U.S.A.

(3) Over and above this Liverpool is the best market for tendering staple cotton, and this lso results in further depressing tively.

ow parity between ahy two rkets principally depends upon factors of supply, demand and lity of cotton produced or ended for delivery in these rkets. Hence during the course the last few years, the cotton de has witnessed very wide he Liverpool futures comparetuations in parity between New eans and the Liverpool quotans.

n the last record crop year 26), there was a plentiful supply staple cotton and consequently erpool sold as narrow as 40 nts over New-Orleans. But the parity between Liverpool and v-Orleans has widened up to points, particularly because the erican Crop was generally of character. Under these cirmstances it would not be incect to assume that under nor- developments parity between erpool and New-Orleans should ge around 135 points.

ERPOOL-NEW YORK PARITY

hen we take into consideration fact that the Southern Deli- Contract allows 35 points t of transportation) to the er of the New York Contract taking delivery in New Ors or at one of the South- Delivery Ports under the ns of the Southern Delivery tract, it is perfectly normal t New York values should be her by 35 points than those of New Orleans positions—or e of the other southern ports. e it should be realised that now the Southern Delivery at five ts there is not the ghost of a nce for an absolutely unnatulightness or a squeeze taking e on the New York Cotton Exge, because any substantial ium over 35 points will bring eavy tenders. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that York will sell at a partial carg charge over New Orleans, below 35 points (except in s of short crops and active and). Besides this, in the t of heavy stocks of undesirquality being accumulated at hern ports or heavy forward in New York basing on New Orleans, or ready cotton held elsewhere, it is quite safe to conclude that New York, in all probability, should sell at much narrower parity than 35 points, if not at a complete discount, i.e., under New Orleans. One can therefore strike the average range of parity between New Orleans and New York at about 10 to 15 points only.

With these remarks on the question of parity between the two important Cotton Exchanges of America it is quite easy and reasonable to come to the conclusion that Liverpool should sell at about 115 to 125 points over New York values.

GENERAL EFFECTS.

The general effect of Southern Deliveries on the New York Cotton Exchange is that the New York Futures now stand as a target for the operators and they would lose no opportunity to hammer the New York Futures against their constructive committments, either in the the Liverpool or the Bombay Market. Indian Cotton still continues to be cheaper than Americans relatively and one need not be surprised if straddlers are taking the full advantage of the position created by the advent of Southern Deliveries.

Taking therefore the whole question of the Southern Delivery and judging the same from all viewpoints the conclusion that can be drawn is that the value, or, in other words, the intrinsic worth, of the New York Contracts, though it may not be impaired so far as the usage by the community is concerned, it is certain that there will be a preponderance of selling pressure of the whole Cotton world on the Futures of the New York Cotton Exchange. The inevitable result of such a position will therefore be the weakening of the price of the contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS.

—:o:—

The report of an economic enquiry made recently into the Australian Tariff system shows how dependant on Protection against the whole world, including even the British Empire, the Australian economic system has become. The present basis of her economic welfare has been very laboriously built up. Rather than devote her energies mostly to the development of those industries to which she is naturally inclined, she has slowly and painfully set up industries which can survive only by tariff protection and the assurance of a home market. It would be a painful transition to her to adopt now a policy of free trade, and even Empire free trade. The report observes: "The evidence available does not support the contention that Australia could have maintained its present population at a higher standard of living under free trade."

With the basis that the basic Australian objective was to seek the largest white population at the highest standard of living, they undertook an expert survey of the tariffs and any alternative methods of giving protection. Of course they had not the full data necessary to arrive at certain definite conclusions in certain matters but they stress the benefits of protection, though some extensions of protection policy have been wasteful and cost more than the benefits gained. In some cases the costs of protection have become dangerously high. The costs of Protection have been met by cumulative borrowing from abroad at a rate which cannot be maintained.

THE WORKING

THE OKHA SALT WORKS, LTD.

The report and accounts of the Okha Salt Works, Ltd., for the period ended 31st August, 1929, show a trading profit of Rs. 16,440. The programme of construction has been continued during the year and the works are expected to be ready in a month or so. A few crops of salt have been produced in the meanwhile and shipped to Calcutta. Out of the Rs. 16,440 realised as surplus, Rs. 13,960 is to be written for depreciation and brokerage charges, the balance of Rs. 2,480 being carried forward to the next year's accounts. The agents have voluntarily waived their commission.

The balance-sheet may be analysed as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital	Rs. 5,77,760
Unsecured Loans	„ 70,000
Other Liabilities	„ 1,51,280
Trading Account	„ 16,440

ASSETS.

Works, Land and Buildings	Rs. 6,17,850
Miscellaneous	„ 61,340
Stocks	„ 71,220
Debts and Advances	„ 7,460
Cash	„ 10,540
Construction Account	„ 30,630

The profit and loss account is shown as under:—

EXPENSES.

Production	Rs. 1,26,000
Profit	„ 16,440

RECEIPTS.

Sales of Salt	Rs. 71,230
Stock of Salt	„ 71,220

The directors of the Company are Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Walchand Hirachand, E. Lieberherr, O. H. Nazar, Motilal Harilal, Girdharlal D. Parikh, Jivanlal C. Setalvad, Manilal B. Nanavati, Kapilram H. Vakil and Sir Rustum J. Vakil. The managing agents are Messrs. Kapilram, Ltd.

AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LTD.

—:o:—

The report and accounts of the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., for the year ended 30th June, 1929, show a profit of Rs. 3,52,500, to which is to be added Rs. 2,350 brought forward from the previous year.

Out of this the directors had paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 10 per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1928, amounting to Rs. 1,00,000. Of the remainder the following allocations have been made:—Depreciation Fund Account, Rs. 1,11,000; Income Tax and Super Tax 21,000; Final dividend of Rs. 11 per share, tax free, for the half year ended 30th June, 1929, Rs. 1,10,000; leaving a carry forward of Rs. 12,900.

The new power plant has been working satisfactorily and the directors have sanctioned the following expenditure on machinery:—Blow-room machinery for Rs. 29,000; Doubling and Winding Frames for Rs. 9,500; Hydrant Service Installation for Rs. 18,000; and Sprinkler Service Installations for Rs. 22,500. The properties of the Company at Ahmedabad, Navsari and Kim and the stocks at the mills and with up-country agents have been insured for Rs. 32,67,600.

The balance-sheet may be shown as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	10,00,000
Depreciation Fund	23,93,400
Other Funds	29,69,000
Loans	14,32,800
Other Liabilities	4,50,400
Profit Account	1,22,900

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Land and Building	11,63,500
Machinery and Fittings	21,70,000
Stores and Gear	1,10,100
Stock-in-Trade	13,50,100
Debts and Advances	4,44,900
Investments	26,33,800
Cash	4,96,200

(The capital expenditure i taken at cost, depreciation beini provided for per contra.)

The profit and loss account ma be shown as follows:—

EXPENSES.

	Rs.
Cotton	13,58,400
Fuel and Stores	2,83,600
Wages and Salaries	4,93,800
Office Expenses	69,800
Agents' Commission	50,000
Rates and Taxes	14,300
Miscellaneous	73,100
Profits	3,52,500

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Yarn	2,28,100
Cloth	23,23,800
Interest & Dividends.	91,300
Miscellaneous	52,200

The directors of the Compa are Sir D. J. Tata, Sir Lalubh Samaldas, Sir S. B. Mehta a Messrs. J. D. Ghandy, S. D. Sa latwala, and N. J. Potdar. T agents are Messrs. Tata Sons, L

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG. WVG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

—:o:—

The report and accounts of t Central India Spg., Wvg. and M Co., Ltd. for the year ended 3 June, 1929, show a profit of 21,82,200, to which should added the carry forward of 9,800 from last year's accounts.

Of this the directors have p Rs. 1,25,000 as an ad-inte dividend at Rs. 12/8 per prefere share and Rs. 5,62,500 at Rs. per ordinary share. They h also transferred Rs. 3,00,000 the Depreciation Fund Accou Rs. 2,84,000 to the Taxes Provis Account and Rs. 1,25,000 to Employees Welfare Funds. T now recommend the payment final dividend of Rs. 12/8 per p ference share amounting to 1,25,000 and of Rs. 14 per o nary share amounting to 6,56,250. The balance to carried over is Rs. 14,300.

The Board have sanctioned 44,000 for Water Softening P and Rs. 20'000 for the Casabla High Draft System as a trial o The company have spent 98,000 on Welfare work and Insurance Fund has been cred with Rs. 1,51,400.

The balance sheet may be a lysed as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	96,8
Depreciation Fund Account	86,2

Motoring.

— THE FORD WHEEL TESTED.

While stories concerning extra-ordinary tests Ford Model 'A" ars have been put to are fre-uent in Canada, it remains for outh Africa to supply the most nique test up to date.

The story as reported by the outh African Press reads:—

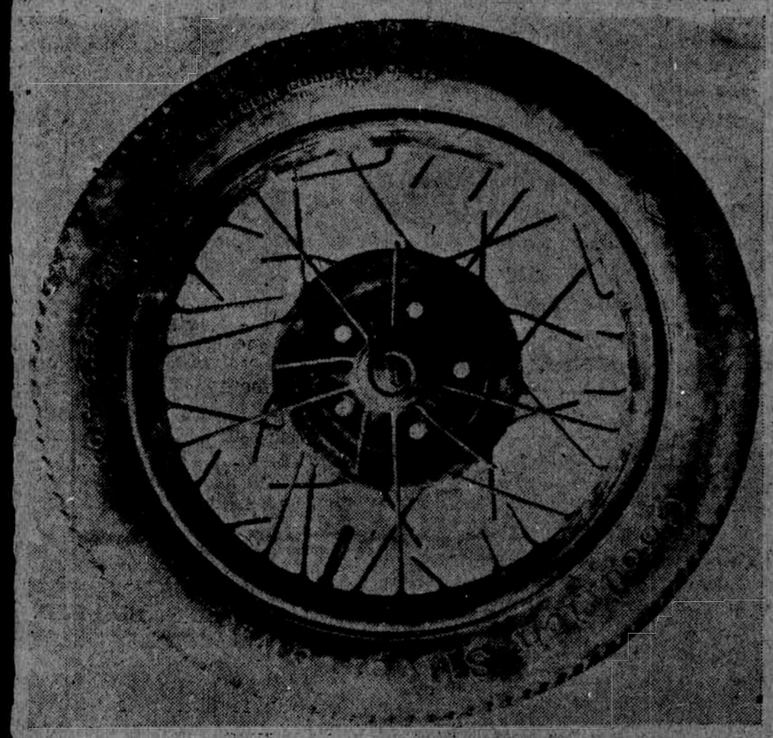
"In order to prove the extra-rdinary strength of the new Ford welded steel spoke wheel, Mr. ance Walsh set out on Monday n what must be an absolutely nique test. He took first the nly remaining wheel of a ord car that had been burnt ractically to nothing when a 50-allon petrol drum caught fire in he small garage in which the car as kept. Owing to the terrific eat to which it had been sub-cted the metal had already lost l its temper. The rim also was mewhat warped.

Mr. Walsh had 15, that is, half he original total number of okes, filed through. Then he tted the remains of the wheels the rear driving side of a new ord car, and set out with the heel in this terribly weak condi-on for Maritzburg, a journey of miles over hilly roads with the surface bad and bumpy in places. The wheel, or the remains of the wheel, had to stand not only the ordinary road shocks but also the driving and breaking strains on hills.

The car and the wheel accom-pilished the journey safely without a single involuntary stop, and the wheel appeared practically in the same condition as it was when it left Durban. That in itself is good enough if the driver had driven very carefully and used every pre-caution to spare the wheel, but he did not do that by any means.

The running speed was ordinary touring speed or something slight-ly above that for the whole jour-ney. The first half of the journey from Durban to Drummond took one hour ten minutes, and the second part of the journey, from Drummond on to Maritzburg, took 55 minutes. The second part of the journey, too, at the present time is much the rougher section.

It is a really wonderful demon-stration of the tremendous strength of the Ford welded steel spoke wheel when a wheel so ter-ribly mutilated can stand up to such a strenuous journey.



The Wheel of Fate. The relic of Ford welded steel spoke wheel, ich after it had been through a fire and cut with files until it was reduced by half its spokes, carried a Ford car from Durban to Marits-burg (54 miles) in two hours.

AMERICAN MOTOR EXPORTS.

The increasing importance of automobile in the export bu-ss of the United States is re-led in figures just released by National Automobile Cham- of Commerce, according to A. Frank, sales manager of The udebaker Pierce-Arrow Export poration. Automobiles not only in the export of all manufac-ed products in 1928; but show-an increase of 31.2 per cent. r the total exported in 1927, Frank pointed out.

The value of automotive pro-cts exported by the United tes last year was 500,174,431. lars. This huge amount plac-automotive products well at head of the export list. Fol-ing, in terms of value, were ined petroleum products, ma-inery, packing house products, n and steel mill products, re-d copper products, cotton mills products, lumber mill products, wheat flour and rubber products.

"Export of passenger cars from the United States to Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Oceania and Africa were 375,428 in 1928 as against 286,068 the year before. The foregoing figures do not include the num-ber of passenger cars shipped as 'parts for assembly.' Totals of these were 43,472 in 1928 against 45,948 in 1927—a slight decrease.

"That Studebaker is doing its share in increasing these totals is shown by figures recently compiled at the Studebaker Pierce-Arrow Home Office in South Bend," he concluded. "In the first eight months of this year, factory sales of Studebaker Commander and President Eight models in overseas markets show-ed an increase of 86 per cent over the same period last year."

BOMBAY Friday, November 1, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1088

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IN THIS ISSUE

OUR TEXTILE PAGE.

NEW TEXTILE MACHINERY.

PROTECTION FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

NEW COTTON DELIVERY IN NEW YORK.

THE WORKING OF COMPANIES.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

BY "CHRONICLER".

25th October.

Confirmation has just been received of a very important arrangement regarding the financing of British industry. The Prudential Assurance Company, one of the wealthiest organisations of the kind in the world, has arranged to invest one million pounds sterling in Rootes Limited, the largest British firm of Motor Car distributors, for the express purpose of developing the British automobile industry throughout the Empire.

This kind of financial arrangement, although a novel scheme in Britain, has been very frequent in Germany, where the financier has a real stake in industry and is not a mere mortgage holder, whose money is safe but whose power is immense. In India, unfortunately, the large insurance funds are not available for use in industry, while the other financial organisations are rather too cautious to lend their resources to industry, even if they are assured of a great deal of control.

* * * *

26th October.

To-day at the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, their President, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, put forward once again a strong claim for the protection of Indian industry. The relevant portion of his speech is as follows:—

"A demand has been put forward, not from one section or one party but from all platforms and all parties for a high tariff wall for the protection of Indian industries. Different political and communal parties may be at variance with regard to different questions, but there is a complete unanimity of opinion on this question of the development of India's indigenous industries with the help of a high tariff. The condition of Indian industries is so poor that unless they are given the help of tariff protection they will not be able to survive the competition of advanced industries of other countries. What is known as a Tariff Holiday is for those nations, who, in putting up a tariff wall, not six, seven or fifteen feet high, but sometimes even as much as 60, 70 and 100 per cent., have got out of breath. Wherever there is the custom of Purdah we find a compound wall of 8 or 10 feet high to secure immunity against the prying gaze of

(Continued on page 8.)

How much do you lose in broken or worn parts?

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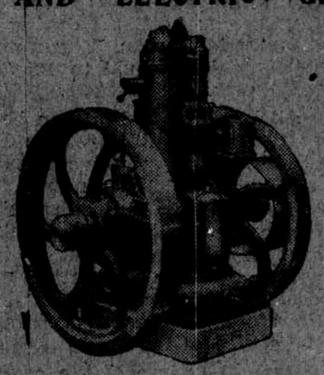

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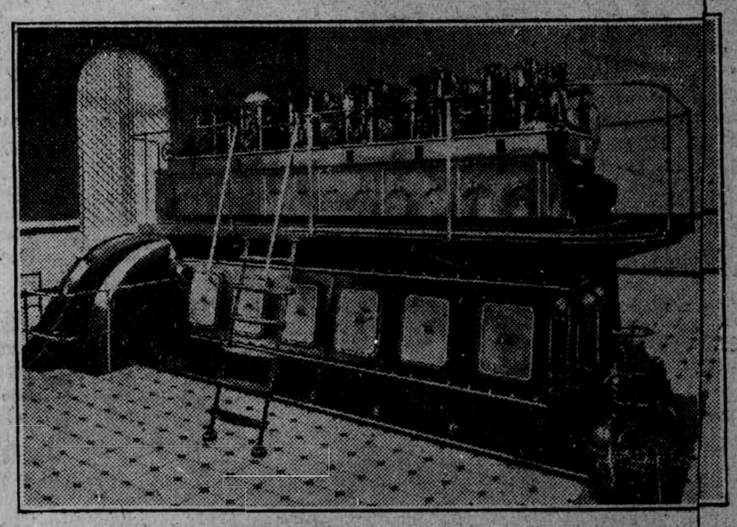
THE KRUPP DIESEL ENGINES.

The Diesel-motor is an internal-combustion engine working with liquid fuel, the underlying principles of which were developed in 1893-1897 by the inventor, the German engineer Mr. Rudolf Diesel, together with Messrs. Krupp and the Maschinenfabrik Augsburg, as the latter firm was termed at the time. In February 1893, these two firms made contracts with Diesel, and united their interests in April 1893 by forming a Krupp-Augsburg Syndicate for the purpose of furthering and utilizing Diesel's invention conjointly. After several years of experimental work, and after having overcome many difficulties, in February 1897 a reliably working single-cylinder engine of 20 H.P. at 170 revs./min. was produced and tested, after a very great expenditure.

In June of the same year, Messrs. Krupp started the regular production of Diesel-engines. Two of the latter, built in 1897/98, are still at work at the present day after 30 years of service. The total power-output of the Diesel-engines built by Messrs. Krupp up to 1st October 1928 at their own works and for all kinds of trades, amounted to approximately 517000 H.P.



Krupp Diesel Engine—"G" Type.

The steadily increasing demand for Diesel-engines is founded in the economical advantages they have, which make them superior to other prime-movers. The overall thermal efficiency of the Diesel-engines is about 38 per cent., of the gas engine about 21 per cent, of the steam turbine about 21 per cent and of the reciprocating steam engine with condensation about 18 per cent.

The injection of the fuel into the working cylinders by means of compressed-air of high pressure, originally introduced by Diesel, calls for a special multi-stage injection air-pump (compressor), driven by the engine, with injection-air bottle, coolers and high-pressure piping. Since 1918 several successful attempts have been made to eliminate the injection air compressor with all its accessories and inject the fuel by mechanical means. The above means great simplification in design and operation of Diesel-engines, thus increasing the reliability, and in addition to the reduction of costs of production, less consumption of fuel, therefore greater economy. The solid-injection Diesel-Engine may therefore be truly termed a ...ce of power of the fu... ...ther advantage of the ...on Diesel-engine is the ...dance due to the fact ...injection air pump has ... discarded, thus making it possible to use higher speeds than those used with engines having compressed-air-injection.

Geh. Reg.—Rat Romberg, Professor of the Technical College in Charlottenburg, made exhaustive experiments in April 1926 in Krupp's Testing Department, with a solid-injection Krupp Diesel-Engine of 520 B.H.P. at 214 revs./min., having four cylinders with a diameter of 460 mm. each, and a piston-stroke of 630 mm. In his report, published in the "Zeitschrift des Vereins deutscher Ingenieure" Volume 1926, Page 1597, he emphasizes the special method of creating the combustible mixture by making use of the angular whirl, produced by the tangential flow of air into the combustion space, and the paticular design of the insulated piston-mushroom acting as a heat-accumulator, which have the following good effects upon the working of solid-injection Krupp Diesel-Engines: In spite of moderate ignition-pressures exceptionally small fuel consumption.

Good constant-pressure diagrams, and in consequence, smooth operation.

Small increase of the ignition-pressure when starting, therefore no excessive stresses and moderate surface pressures.

Professor Romberg further remarks, that these qualities are particularly valuable from a constructional and a practical point of view, and that these characteristics distinguish the solid-injection Krupp Diesel-Engines most favourably from other makes of this type of engine. Furthermore, that the good mixing of the fuel with the air, is the explanation for the effective combustion at all loads, from no-load up to a considerable over-load, with clear, nearly invisible exhaust.

The solid-injection Krupp Diesel-Engines can be immediately started from the cold state without any preparations or other special means. Immediately after having been started, the engines can receive the full load. The compressed-air necessary for starting purposes is produced by the engine itself while the latter is operating, the working-cylinders charging the starting-air bottles during the compression stroke. Pressure of the starting-air is equal to 10—20 atmospheres.

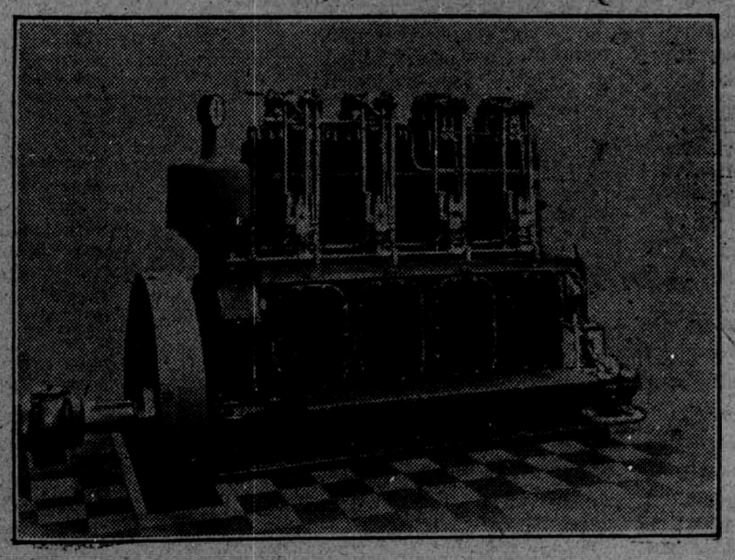
All kinds of fuel-oil can be used as fuel with solid-injection Krupp Diesel-Engines, which are suitable for normal Diesel-engines with compressed-air injection, also all cheap, heavy kinds of fuel, and such which are difficult to ignite, as for instance naphtha, masut, coal-tar oil, &c. A great scope therefore remains with regard to the choice of fuel.

By making use of the comparatively great amount of heat contained in the cooling-water and exhaust-gases, a considerable increase of economy of a Diesel-engine plant can be obtained. The wasteheat is used for producing warm water, for heating air, for producing steam or for distilling water, according to the consumption of heat and power. The advantage derived is dependent on the amount of heat available, on the poweroutput, the length of time the Diesel-engine is in service and the load. Under favourable conditions, the gain can be equal to the portion of heat of the fuel which is transformed into mechanical work within the engine. As the utilization of the waste-heat varies for each plant, the most favourable conditions can only be determined from case to case.

Messrs. Fried. Krupp Germaniawerft supply solid-injection, stationary fourstroke Krupp-Diesel Engines of vertical design with two, three, four and six cylinders as the "S" Type, with ratings of 43—530 B.H.P., with six cylinders of the "G" Type, with ratings of up to 1700-B.P.H. Eight-Cylinder engines of the "G" type are supplied for ratings of up to 2300 B.H.P. Types of greater output are at present in construction.

They are represented in India by Krupps Indian Trading Co., Ld., Stronach House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

This firm have already supplied about 23 engines to power plants all over India, aggregating to about 5,000 B.H.P., the individual ...ing ranging from 60 to 350 B.H.P.

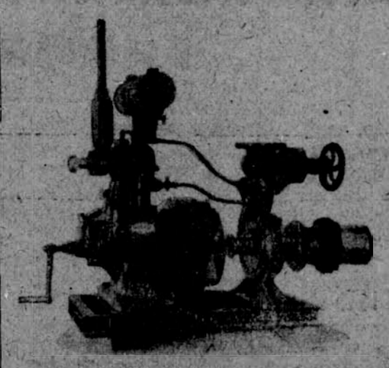


Krupp Diesel Engine—"S" Type.

MILLAR'S PUMPING SETS.

The Millar's direct coupled centrifugal pumping sets are specially adopted for irrigation, drainage, and general contractors' work. Each unit consists of a four-stroke water-cooled engine, which starts on petrol and runs on kerosene, direct connected to a special centrifugal pump through a flexible coupling, and both mounted on a light but strong base. The engine is of the side-by-side valve and quick starting type. The enclosed crank case protects the working parts from dust. The pump set can be bolted down to any floor, girders, etc., or may be mounted on skids, by means of which it can be carried from one job to another. It can also be mounted on a wheeled trolley for road transport.

These pumping sets are built from 2 to 20 horse-power capacities ranging from 2,200 to 50,000 gallons per hour, against a total head of 50 feet. The fuel tank has two compartments, the larger one for kerosene and the smaller one for petrol. The fuel consumption is about one-eighth of a gallon per horse-power per hour.



A Millar's Pumping Set.

The set is a highly compact, simple and reliable unit, requiring little or no attention while running. There is no belt and no cooling tank required. It is also reported to be one of the most economical sets now working in this country.

The Millar's pumping sets are available from the Millar's Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Show Rooms, at 47, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALUMINIUM PAINT AND FACTORY LIGHTING.

—:o:—

Without any increase of glass areas or changes in their arrangement, added intensity of light sources or rearrangement of lighting fixtures, better natural illumination of one of the large foundry buildings of the General Electric Co. of Erie, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., has been secured through the use of aluminium paint. Only one coat, which was considered the equivalent of two coats of oil paint, was used, and this was sprayed on. The cost of application was 48 per cent. of that of an equivalent pigmented surface. And since refinishing will have to be done at less frequent intervals, further savings are possible through reduced painting costs and avoidance of interference with production work. An added advantage of the aluminium paint is that it is highly resistant to laquer fumes that are released in the shop, which is used for the construction and assembly of domestic electric refrigerators.

CHEAP TEXTILE MILL.

An East Lancashire mill, consisting of a three storey preparation department and 220 looms has been sold recently for £1500. In 1921 as much as £2400 had been spent on the preparation department alone. It is reported that in the last three years as many as 20 east Lancashire mills have been sold for shipment to the East.

OUR TEXTILE PAGE.

RAYON WEAVING.

In the "Textile Weekly," of September 27th, is an article on Rayon Weaving, in which are given the peculiarities of the various types as well as the variety of machinery to be used.

"In general, a knowledge of the properties of Rayon machinery in good condition, more care in handling than is usual with other materials and an unlimited supply **of patience are all necessary** for **the successful manipulation** of Rayon Yarns."

VARIETIES OF RAYON.

VISCOSE yarn is used nowadays in large quantities, and the use of fine filaments gives extra covering properties to the cloth, making low quality cloth appear fuller. Viscose being easily dyed with cotton dyestuffs, fabrics of cotton and viscose can be woven grey, to be afterwards dyed in piece form.

ACETATE yarn requires a special range of dyes and therefore a multiple effect can be obtained on its mixtures with cotton or viscose. Also Acetate does not carry so much moisture as viscose, an advantage in a humid climate.

CUPRAMMONIUM yarn gives a soft feel and an appearance resembling silk. The filament being very fine, it takes on a darker shade than viscose in dyeing, the dyeing properties of both being similar.

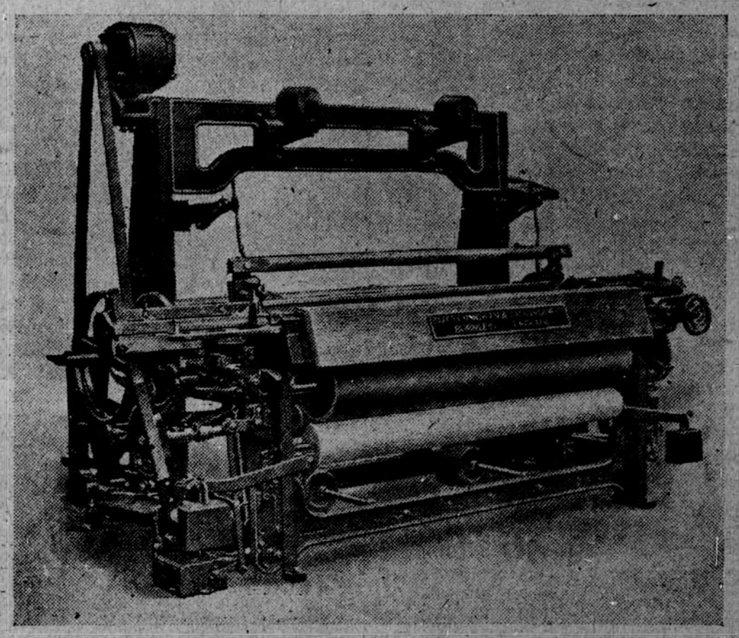
When manipulating ordinary yarn great care must be exercised to prevent breakage of the delicate filaments. The strength of Rayon is reduced by moisture, but its elasticity is increased. Excessive tension during preparation and weaving must be avoided, because that decreases the count and gives a metallic sheen to the cloth.

PREPARATION.

The yarn is usually supplied ready prepared to the weaving mill, as the Preparation Machinery is too costly. In Bobbin winding the drum winder type is used, the speed being low, about 80 yards per minute, so as to prevent excessive tension by entanglements. The friction drive is light and different from that for the cotton yarn. In Pirn winding, the machines are specially built to eliminate friction and undue tension, the speed being as high as 200 yards per minutes.

In Section Warping, the machine is a large swift or reel, built up of staves with its axis horizontal, with additional mechanism for removing the complete warp from the reel and winding it on to a beam.

Sizing is needed to hold the filaments together and strengthen the yarn but no attempt is made to add to the weight. The substances used often consist of gum solutions and soluble oils, the film of which is transparent, has a reasonable amount of elasticity and pliability, and does not contract on drying. Hank sizing does not give good results for weaving. Beam sizing is, therefore, preferred, the machine usually consisting of size box and roller, drying cells and mechanism for winding on to the weaver's beam. In Bobbin-to-bobbin sizing, the machine used draws the yarn from the bobbin, sizes, dries and rewinds to another bobbin, this method being convenient for coloured yarns.



A Loom Built for Rayon.

LOOMS FOR RAYON.

In weaving Rayon, friction must be reduced to a minimum and the atmosphere must not be unduly moist. At present looms are being specially built for Rayon. The frames are heavy and roller bearings are employed to reduce vibration. The methods to control warp and cloth are different from that for other materials. The looms are expensive but capable of turning out the finest fabrics.

A loom made for cotton or worsted can also be used for medium Rayon fabrics, but if it has been in use for some years a thorough overhauling is necessary. The race board must be in perfect condition for a good shuttle traverse; the shuttle box should be clean and smooth. Wire healds are to be preferred. The reeds used should be deeper than for cotton, made of finer wire and have rounded edges. The method of controlling the cloth will depend on the type of fabric woven.

The "lively" nature of Rayon yarn as well calls for special treatment. Efficient checking of the shuttle, a minimum speed, and box fittings free from roughness are essential. It is advisable to use a "weft mixing motion" to reduce the risk of unevenness due to irregularities in weft yarn.

B. P. BHARUCHA: A YOUNG SPINNING MASTER.

Mr. B. P. Bharucha began his mill life as an apprentice in the Carding and Spinning departments of the New Victoria Mills, Cawnpore and then passed the City and Guilds Examinations in Cotton Spinning, obtaining a first class certificate. In 1922 he was appointed Asst. Carding Master, in which capacity he worked for 3 years. Subsequently he joined the Madhavji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. of Bombay. After working in that capacity for 4 years, he has been appointed as a Spinning Master in charge. He is also a member of The Textile Institute of Manchester.

Mr. B. P. Bharucha.

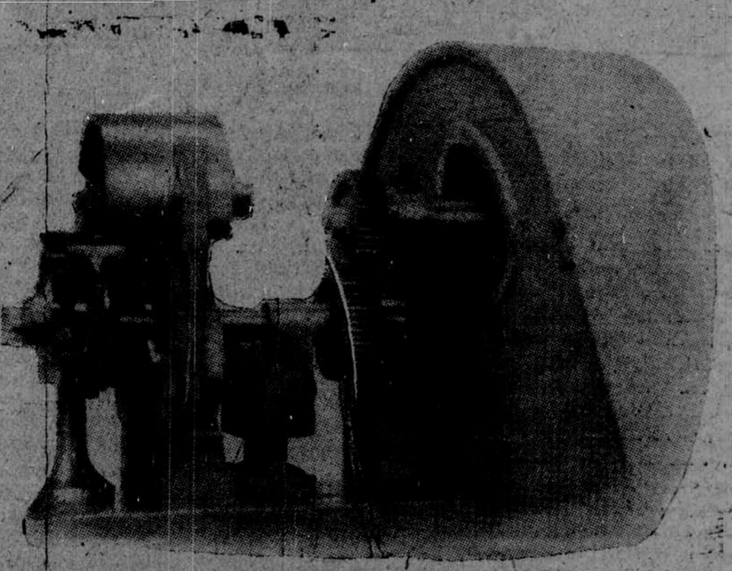
IMPROVED SPEED FRAMES AND ROLLER GEARING.

The supervision and attendance on speed frames is greatly facilitated by a recent improvement effected by Messrs. Brookes and Doxey—the lowering of the frame work so that the top of the roller beam is only 20-1/2 inches for 7 inch lift in roving frames, 32 inches for 10 inch lift in intermediate frames and 36-1/2 inches for 12 inch lift in slubbing frames. This will give a better reach. Also the clearer is now designed to leave sufficient space to allow of the slubbing or intermediate being easily put through the eye of the traverse rod.

The lower roller beam and the improved clearer top now assist in the avoidance of faulty material and single, which were formerly due to the height of the roller beam and the construction of the top clearer. The irregular movement of the copy rail used to cause stretching; and balance weights, chains and pulleys were liable to work erratically and the operator could not formerly thread the end quickly through the guide eye, behind the back roller, when standing in the front or back alley. And this can now be remedied by the new improvement.

Cut yarns are to a large extent caused in the speed frames owing to the irregular turning of the drafting rollers. Brookes and Doxey are now specialising in a roller gearing with extra wide bearings so as to ensure the fluted rollers running without vibration or hesitation. Also they have a simple device, in combination with their eccentric cone drum raising motion, for tightening up the cone straps rapidly and thus avoid stretched rovings.

Faulty covered rollers were a frequent cause of irregular finished threads, because they wear out too soon and the roller covering dept. cannot supply the demand. A satisfactory traverse motion is essential to prolong the life of the leather covered rollers, as it will reduce the wear and tear upon the rollers to a remarkable degree. But one that stops from any cause will channel the leathers; and one liable to slip after setting makes only a short traverse. Also in the ordinary type, the short dwell at the termination and reverse of one way motion, causes slightly more wear at these points.



Gearing with Extra Wide Bearings.

The variable motion, as a useful adjunct to the traverse, obviates all these and the one Brookes and Doxey are supplying prevents the unequal wear on the leather roller faces. The patent chain swing has improved many things; it is quieter running and the easier running of the chain puts less work upon the differential motion and the cone drum straps.

Messrs. Brookes and Doxey (1920) Ltd., are represented in India by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANALYSING FANCY COTTON FABRICS.

The following directions are given in the "Textile World," of September 21st, for the analysis and reproduction of woven samples of cloth. Though each mill may have its own peculiar method, the one below is considered comprehensive.

1. Determine as near as possible ground sley and pick.
2. Count the number of ends in each stripe with the largest ground stripe and working from right to left until a full repeat of the pattern is covered.
3. Decide on what sley reed is to be used.
4. Find the number of dents each stripe occupies.
5. Prove lay-out plan.
6. Find the number of patterns in the width of the cloth.
7. Rearrange the layout plan to indicate start and finish for drawing-in.
8. Figure the total ends of each different warp and total number of dents required.
9. If necessary pick out details of weave.
10. Put harness numbers under details of weave.
11. Make drawing-in draft.
12. Select from harness draft the numbers which are to cut.
13. Make chaindraft and be sure every harness cuts.
14. Figure the number of heddles for each shaft.
15. Figure weight of each material, percentage of each material, and yards per pound.

PREVENTING CHAFING RAYON YARN.

A method of preventing chafing of Rayon yarn by means of periodically inspecting and recording conditions of guides is given in the "Textile World," of September 21st.

A rupture of the fine Rayon filaments will cause a whiskery fibrous appearance in the finished product. This is brought about chiefly through contact with rough, sharp or channelled surfaces whose cuts are smaller than the diameter of the denier being run; a high tension makes it worse.

A rigid inspection of guides, rods and other bearing surfaces should be made frequently and also when going over from one denier to another, especially when the change is to a radically coarser count. When rings and travellers are used in common with cotton, the travellers should be changed frequently to avoid cuts. Old travellers that are channelled tend to fray the yarn. The rings must be kept well burnished. Compensator guides should be renewed when showing signs of cuts.

If the indentation is slight, the guide may be put into good shape by using fine emery cloth and oil, with a finishing touch of leather. Rods and wires may sometimes be turned or moved laterally so as to present a fresh surface.

A VISIT TO PCJ.

(By KARL SCHMOLL, Dipl. Ing.)

PCJ.....just a group of three letters, and yet there is hardly another, which is so widely known.

I arrived at the PCJ station and was surprised to see an aerial consisting of a simple wire, which resembled more an amateur receiving wire than the transmitting aerial, from which are radiated the transmissions of a station, spanning the whole world. The announcer led me into the simple studio, from which the world is addressed, and where I saw that mysterious "thing", the microphone, so insignificant and yet so personal; surmounting it, the metronome, which emits the so well-known "tick-tack" during the intervals.

In the adjoining room we have the record archives. There many thousands of records, efficiently arranged, may be found, every nation being represented by its native music; Beethoven's symphonies gathered in thick volumes, complete operas, as Rigoletto, Carmen, La Boheme, Paghacci, and excerpts from Strauss' Rosenkavalier, will delight the lover of high-class music. The Latin races are represented by their tangos, marineras, Sambas and Creol songs, while in addition to music from South America, also Scandinavian and Oriental compositions are imported. In order to approach the National tastes as nearly as possible, PCJ offers all Nations the music they know and delight in, and this is the very cause underlying PCJ's fame.

One story lower the operator responsible for the amplification and modulation has his room. During the entire night he controls the transmissions and softens each inadmissable forte, which might lead to distortion, by means of adjustable resistance He connects up with the microphone or gramophone pick-up; and neither to-day nor during the many evenings, when I listened in with my short-wave receiver to the PCJ transmissions abroad, did he once make a single mistake.

The transmitter works most excellently and is renowned for its wonderful modulation. The announcer is a busy man now, as he has to keep track of exact times and titles of all music played, as these data are exceedingly valuable in connection with the reception reports coming in from listeners.

The Announcer of the Philips Short-wave Station PCJ.

Philips Short-wave Station PCJ: General View of the Transmitter.

MUSIC FOR THE WORLD.

"Calm and collected", is the watch-word before the microphone when making announcements in various languages, in order to avoid what otherwise would become a Babylonic confusion. The first programme soon comes to an end, and after a short interval the second part of the transmission commences, lasting from 10 p.m. until 2 a.m. (G.M.T.), i.e., at an hour, when all other stations close down to a well-earned rest. These nocturnal transmissions are really most interesting, and this strenuous service is much appreciated by radio amateurs overseas, as a special thoughtfulness.

Time goes on for others, but remains stationary for us. We follow the westward bound sun, first in Central-Europe, then in Spain, and finally in Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay, Chili, Venezuela, and Columbia. Latin music still predominates, finally succeeded by slow Argentine tangos, alternating with short South-American and Spanish poems or gladly heard talks—an Old-Madrid, Sevilla, or Old Castile, which meet with great appreciation.

The time has meanwhile also come for the North American short-wave "fan", whose native language is now also used by the announcer. The programme also takes into consideration the North American taste. Well-known American light operatic music is played, in addition to typical American dance-music, fascinating listeners by its rhythmic melodies.

Time flies, and at last the listeners are bid "a good night and pleasant dreams" and are sent off to bed, looking forward to hearing PCJ again. We hardly realised that with us it was nearly 4 o'clock in the morning, while the grey dawn was creeping up from the East.

Again we see the outlines of that insignificant looking "mooring wire" which is PCJ's aerial, and which but a few moments ago had bridged a distance of many thousands of miles, between the old and new worlds. And again we must marvel at the ingenuity of the human brain, which, with the most simple means succeeded in conquering time and space. by linking up old and new worlds, dawn and twilight.

Motors and Motoring.

USE OIL OF THE RIGHT BODY.

(By "THE GARGOYLE".)

There is a tendency among a good many motor car owners to use light oil in winter and heavier bodied oil in summer. While this is sometimes right, it is by no means a general rule. There are many things that must be considered. Some engines should have heavy oil, while with others the use of light oil is just as necessary.

Automobile engines usually run at quarter load or less. Tractor engines run at full load—burning more fuel and generating far more heat. All oil thins out when it is heated; the hotter the engine, the thinner the oil. This can be taken care of by the use of heavier oils in hot running engines—if they can be safely circulated. This must be considered when the oil is chosen. Some systems are not designed for heavy oils.

Heavy oils for hot engines may be right for very good reasons—but heavy oils for cool engines may be equally wrong. In normal running, a certain amount of oil always passes the pistons if the cylinder walls are properly lubricated. If it burns cleanly, there is no trouble. If it does not burn cleanly, we have an "oil pumper", with carbon deposits. Hot engines will burn heavy oil. Cool engines may not.

An engine runs hot or cool according to the kind of work it does and the way it is designed. Whether or not it is sensitive to carbon deposits depends on the compression and many other things. The body of the oil necessary to seal the pistons properly depends on the piston clearance, rings, speed and other factors.

The car owner cannot be expected to analyse all of these interlocking factors. It is well for him, however, to realise that the oil recommendation made by the manufacturers and by the refiners is based on a very thorough knowledge of engine design and close acquaintance with the characteristics of the oil that is recommended. A high grade oil is essential—but it must be of the right body, and properly used.

WHEN YOUR OILS THIN OUT.

We all know that after engine oil has been used for a time it loses its body, and we sometimes refer to the change as breaking down. Oil does not break down, or undergo any permanent thinning out when it is heated.

A mixture of oil and petrol is naturally thinner than new oil and this is exactly what we have in the crankcase when the oil is said to have "thinned out". Unvapourised petrol in the cylinders leaks past the pistons and mixes with the oil in the crankcase. Whenever there is an excess of liquid fuel in the cylinders this is bound to happen.

We know that new oil will separate the moving parts better than thinned oil, although the latter might give us fair lubrication under ideal conditions. To prevent engine wear we want to separate the moving parts far enough so that the particles of road dust and other abrasives that are carried in the oil film will not touch the metal surfaces and cut them. This road dust and abrasive material is drawn in with the air through the carburetor to an extent that varies with the driving conditions.

For the longest engine-wear the oil should not be allowed to thin out too much and abrasives should not be allowed to accumulate. If the engine is kept reasonably warm, if it is given an occasional hard run and if the choke is not used excessively, the body of the oil will be kept up for a reasonable time. If it is changed at proper intervals, at least every thousand miles, the abrasives under ordinary conditions, will not accumulate to an extent that will cause damage. Oil which is not used too long and which is kept reasonably warm is usually clean oil of proper body. With this protection the engine will give many times the service that would be possible otherwise

— THE FORD WHEEL TESTED.

While stories concerning extraordinary tests Ford Model 'A' cars have been put to are frequent in Canada, it remains for South Africa to supply the most unique test up to date.

The story as reported by the South African Press reads:—

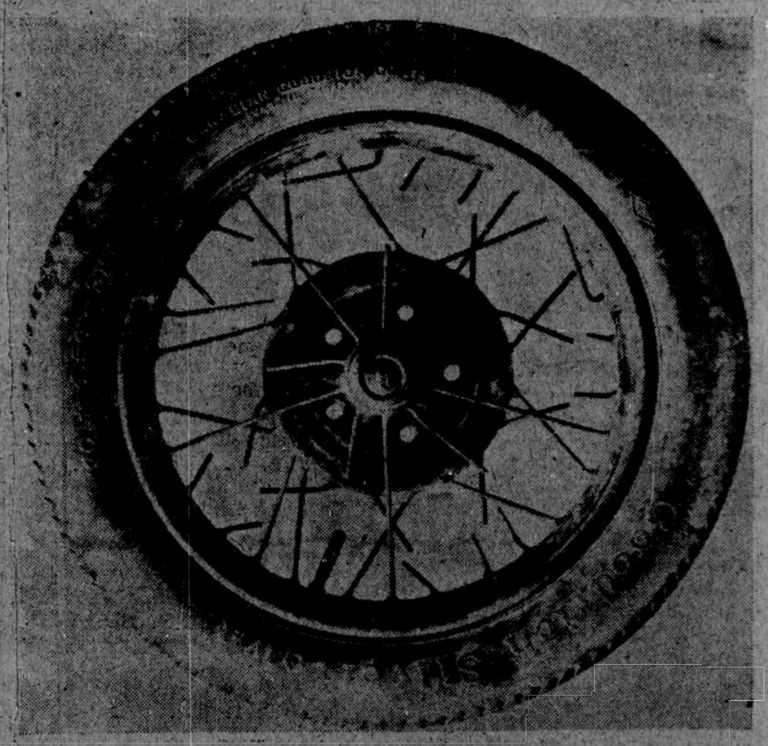
"In order to prove the extraordinary strength of the new Ford welded steel spoke wheel, Mr. Lance Walsh set out on Monday on what must be an absolutely unique test. He took first the only remaining wheel of a Ford car that had been burnt practically to nothing when a 50-gallon petrol drum caught fire in the small garage in which the car was kept. Owing to the terrific heat to which it had been subjected the metal had already lost all its temper. The rim also was somewhat warped.

Mr. Walsh had 15, that is, half the original total number of spokes, filed through. Then he fitted the remains of the wheels to the rear driving side of a new Ford car, and set out with the wheel in this terribly weak condition for Maritzburg, a journey of 54 miles over hilly roads with the surface bad and bumpy in places. The wheel, or the remains of the wheel, had to stand not only the ordinary road shocks but also the driving and breaking strains on hills.

The car and the wheel accompilished the journey safely without a single involuntary stop, and the wheel appeared practically in the same condition as it was when it left Durban. That in itself is good enough if the driver had driven very carefully and used every precaution to spare the wheel, but he did not do that by any means.

The running speed was ordinary touring speed or something slightly above that for the whole journey. The first half of the journey from Durban to Drummond took one hour ten minutes, and the second part of the journey, from Drummond on to Maritzburg, took 55 minutes. The second part of the journey, too, at the present time is much the rougher section.

It is a really wonderful demonstration of the tremendous strength of the Ford welded steel spoke wheel when a wheel so terribly mutilated can stand up to such a strenuous journey.



he Wheel of Fate. The relic of a Ford welded steel spoke wheel, which after it had been through a fire and cut with files until it was reduced by half its spokes, carried a Ford car from Durban to Maritzburg (54 miles) in two hours.

MACHINE PUZZLES VISITORS.

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"Reminds me," said the visitor, who had never seen a machine for hulling oats, "of those old grinding stones used in pioneer flour mills, which usually were operated by water power."

But these stones instead of pulverizing the oats, merely break off the hulls," the guide remarked. "You will observe that the stones are separated. They never come into contact with each other'.

It seems mysterious to one who watches the rapidly rotating carborundum stones, each weighing three hundred pounds, capable of crushing heavy, hard objects to powder, why a machine of such power is used to perform the relatively light operation of removing the hulls from oats. And it may appear equally mysterious why such a machine does not grind the oats to flour, instead of merely twisting off the hulls.

These ingenious hulling machines, however, perform with amazing efficiency one of the most vital operations in the manufacture of Quaker Oats. They are depended on to separate the grain from the hull wihout bruising or breaking the kernel. In the course of a year, they must hull forty-five million bushels of oats, that is, about 22,500 car loads of grain. That helps to explain their great size and weight.

Another secret of their operation lies in the process of heating or steaming through which the oats pass before entering the hulling machines. Heating the grains dries out the sap in the hulls, tending to make them brittle This heating, too, serves to heighten the flavour of the oats..

As the grain passes between the heavy yet perfectly adjusted rotating stones, each oat is caught at an angle. The minute burrs or sprongs on the stone surface engage the oat grain at each end, exerting just enough twisting pressure to break off the hull. Then a stream of compressed air blows away the hulls and the whole kernels pass along by conveyor belts to go through numerous other processes necessary to the preparation of this cereal product.

Rarely is a grain broken, and if it is, other machines reject it so that only perfectly formed, first quality oats enter into the product.

AMERICAN MOTOR EXPORTS.

he increasing importance of the automobile in the export business of the United States is revealed in figures just released by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, according to A. L. Frank, sales manager of The Studebaker Pierce-Arrow Export Corporation. Automobiles not only led in the export of all manufactured products in 1928; but showed an increase of 31.2 per cent. over the total exported in 1927, Mr. Frank pointed out.

he value of automotive products exported by the United States last year was 500,174,431 dollars. This huge amount placed automotive products well at the head of the export list. Following, in terms of value, were refined petroleum products, machinery, packing house products, iron and steel mill products, refined copper products, cotton mills products, lumber mill products, wheat flour and rubber products.

"Export of passenger cars from the United States to Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Oceania and Africa were 375,428 in 1928 as against 286,088 the year before. The foregoing figures do not include the number of passenger cars shipped as 'parts for assembly.' Totals of these were 43,472 in 1928 against 45,948 in 1927—a slight decrease.

"That Studebaker is doing its share in increasing these totals is shown by figures recently compiled at the Studebaker Pierce-Arrow Home Office in South Bend," he concluded. "In the first eight months of this year, factory sales of Studebaker Commander and President Eight models in overseas markets showed an increase of 86 per cent over the same period last year."

THE WORKING OF COMPANIES

THE OKHA SALT WORKS, LTD.

The report and accounts of the Okha Salt Works, Ltd., for the period ended 31st August, 1929, show a trading profit of Rs. 16,440. The programme of construction has been continued during the year and the works are expected to be ready in a month or so. A few crops of salt have been produced in the meanwhile and shipped to Calcutta. Out of the Rs. 16,440 realised as surplus, Rs. 13,960 is to be written for depreciation and brokerage charges, the balance of Rs. 2,480 being carried forward to the next year's accounts. The agents have voluntarily waived their commission.

The balance-sheet may be analysed as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital	Rs. 5,77,760
Unsecured Loans	„ 70,000
Other Liabilities	„ 1,51,280
Trading Account	„ 16,440

ASSETS.

Works, Land and Buildings	Rs. 6,17,850
Miscellaneous	„ 61,340
Stocks	„ 71,220
Debts and Advances	„ 7,460
Cash	„ 10,540
Construction Account	„ 30,630

The profit and loss account is shown as under:—

EXPENSES.

Production	Rs. 1,26,000
Profit	„ 16,440

RECEIPTS.

Sales of Salt	Rs. 71,230
Stock of Salt	„ 71,220

The directors of the Company are Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Walchand Hirachand, E. Lieberherr, O. H. Nazar, Motilal Harilal, Girdharlal D. Parikh, Jivanlal C. Setalvad, Manilal B. Nanavati, Kapilram H. Vakil and Sir Rustum J. Vakil. The managing agents are Messrs. Kapilram, Ltd.

AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LTD.

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The report and accounts of the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., for the year ended 30th June, 1929, show a profit of Rs. 3,52,500, to which is to be added Rs. 2,350 brought forward from the previous year.

Out of this the directors had paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 10 per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1928, amounting to Rs. 1,00,000. Of the remainder the following allocations have been made:—Depreciation Fund Account, Rs. 1,11,000; Income Tax and Super Tax 21,000; Final dividend of Rs. 11 per share, tax free, for the half year ended 30th June, 1929, Rs. 1,10,000; leaving a carry forward of Rs. 12,900.

The new power plant has been working satisfactorily and the directors have sanctioned the following expenditure on machinery:—Blow-room machinery for Rs. 29,000; Doubling and Winding Frames for Rs. 9,500; Hydrant Service Installation for Rs. 18,000; and Sprinkler Service Installations for Rs. 22,500. The properties of the Company at Ahmedabad, Navsari and Kim and the stocks at the mills and with up-country agents have been insured for Rs. 32,67,600.

The balance-sheet may be shown as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital	Rs. 10,00,000
Depreciation Fund	23,93,400
Other Funds	29,69,000
Loans	14,32,800
Other Liabilities	4,50,400
Profit Account	1,22,900

ASSETS.

Land and Building	Rs. 11,63,500
Machinery and Fittings	21,70,000
Stores and Gear	1,10,100
Stock-in-Trade	13,50,100
Debts and Advances	4,44,900
Investments	26,33,800
Cash	4,96,200

(The capital expenditure is taken at cost, depreciation being provided for per contra.)

The profit and loss account may be shown as follows:—

EXPENSES.

Cotton	Rs. 13,58,400
Fuel and Stores	2,83,600
Wages and Salaries	4,93,800
Office Expenses	69,800
Agents' Commission	50,000
Rates and Taxes	14,300
Miscellaneous	73,100
Profits	3,52,500

RECEIPTS.

Yarn	Rs. 2,28,100
Cloth	23,23,800
Interest & Dividends	91,300
Miscellaneous	52,200

The directors of the Company are Sir D. J. Tata, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir S. B. Mehta and Messrs. J. D. Ghandy, S. D. Saklatwala, and N. J. Potdar. The agents are Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

—:o:—

The report and accounts of the Central India Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd. for the year ended 30th June, 1929, show a profit of Rs. 21,82,200, to which should be added the carry forward of Rs. 9,800 from last year's accounts.

Of this the directors have paid Rs. 1,25,000 as an ad-interim dividend at Rs. 12/8 per preference share and Rs. 5,62,500 at Rs. 12 per ordinary share. They have also transferred Rs. 3,00,000 to the Depreciation Fund Account; Rs. 2,84,000 to the Taxes Provision Account and Rs. 1,25,000 to the Employees Welfare Funds. They now recommend the payment of a final dividend of Rs. 12/8 per preference share amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 and of Rs. 14 per ordinary share amounting to Rs. 6,56,250. The balance to be carried over is Rs. 14,300.

The Board have sanctioned Rs. 44,000 for Water Softening Plant and Rs. 20'000 for the Casablancas High Draft System as a trial order. The company have spent Rs. 98,000 on Welfare work and the Insurance Fund has been credited with Rs. 1,51,400.

The balance sheet may be analysed as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital	Rs. 96,87,500
Depreciation Fund Account	[illegible]
Other Funds	1,17,28,800
Secured Loans	39,48,000
Unsecured Loans	38,49,500
Other Liabilities	28,38,300
Profit Account	7,95,500

ASSETS.

Land & Buildings	Rs. 54,56,400
Machinery & Fittings	1,01,76,000
Stores & Gear	7,67,300
Stock-in-Trade	1,01,83,500
Debts and Advances	48,74,700
Investments	99,47,400
Cash	65,900

(The capital expenditure is taken at cost, depreciation being provided for per contra.).

The Profit and Loss Account may be taken as under:—

EXPENSES.

Cotton	Rs. 73,97,200
Stores & Fuel	11,76,400
Wages & Salaries	23,83,600
Office Expenses	2,09,700
Insurance Premia	1,80,000
Interest	1,49,400
Agents' Commission	2,43,000
Miscellaneous	5,00,500
Profit	21,82,200

RECEIPTS.

Yarn	Rs. 59,94,000
Cloth	81,33,200
Interest & Dividends	1,56,300
Miscellaneous	1,34,600

The directors of the Company are Sir D. J. Tata, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Messrs. H. F. Commissariat, S. D. Saklatvala, J. D. Ghandy and N. B. Saklatvala, the agents being Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS. COMPANY, LTD.

—:o:—

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Volkart's United Press Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the Company, Volkart Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on 22nd October. Mr. E. Lieberherr presiding. The directors' report showed that the company's business during the year under review had been fairly favourable for cotton and unfavourable for groundnut shelling.

The audited accounts of the company for the year ending June 30, 1929, showed that the year's working profits, including Rs. 2,785, carried forward from last year, was Rs. 1,34,016. Out of this sum the directors recommended the transfer of Rs. 61,000 towards the Depreciation Fund, Rs. 2,735 as reserve against risks under the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act and Rs. 2,000 towards the Fire Insurance Fund. The balance of Rs. 68,280 was disposed of as under:—A dividend of Rs. 30 per share to be paid on the fully paid up old shares, absorbing Rs. 51,000, a dividend of Rs. 18 per share to be paid on the paid up portion of new shares absorbing Rs. 10,800, and the balance Rs. 6,480 to be carried forward to the next year's account.

The new Ginning and Press Factory at Buremala started work for the first time during the last season and looking to the yet undeveloped condition of that colony the turnover of the factory had been considered satisfactory.

NEW PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

—:o:—

The directors report of the New Prince of Wales Press Company, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1929, shows that the total number of bales pressed at the company's factories amounted to 19,156 as against 22,774 during the previous year. The directors had decided to transfer Rs. 1,00,000 from the reserve fund account to the depreciation fund account in order to reduce the deficit on depreciation account caused by short provision in previous years. The profit and loss account showed a credit balance of Rs. 33,493 which with Rs. 2,214 brought forward from last year, made up a total of Rs. 35,707 from which the directors had set aside Rs. 20,000 to the depreciation fund. From the balance they recommended a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income tax, which would absorb Rs. 11,900, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,807 to be carried forward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jamshed Mfg. Co. Ltd.:—

The High Court has sanctioned the reduction of the capital of the Jamshed Mfg. Co. from Rs. 20,00,000 to Rs. 9,64,700.

BOMBAY WOOLLEN MFG. CO., LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

The liquidators of this Company require the creditors to send in their claims by the 15th November 1929.

PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LD.

Applications have been made by two creditors of the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd. to get the Company into liquidation by the High Court.

MICA:

Mica is the most important material used for insulation purposes. India is one of the largest producers in the world, the mines being mostly in Behar. In 1926 this country produced 42,000 cwts worth Rs. 22,19,000 and 42,600 cwts worth Rs. 24,52,000 in 1927. But these figures are not accurate because a great part of the actual production is lost in transit.

The United States absorbed 52 per cent and the United Kingdom 35 per cent. of the Indian production in 1926; but 24 per cent. and 49 per cent. respectively in 1927, and Germany took 14 per cent. The average value was Rs. 122 per cwt. in 1926 and Rs. 119-1/2 in 1927. Indian mica is preferred because of its better grading and marketing.

MILLION BOTTLES PER WEEK.

A machine capable of turning out one million pint bottles a week, with only one man to superintend it, has been constructed by the Metropolitan—Vickers Electrical Company at their works at Manchester. The glass is melted in pots or in a tank furnace, and the machine is run on rails to the mouth of the furnace. A 15 h.p. electric motor is started and bottles are automatically turned out in dual moulds at the above rate. The machine consists of fifteen identical units which rotate around a central pillar. As each unit passes the mouth of the furnace, large arms are lowered into the molten glass, a quantity of which is picked up in a mould by means of suction. A small quantity of compressed air is then admitted to form a cavity in the neck of the bottle. Further rotation of the machine, which has a speed of six revolutions per minute, enables the glass blank thus formed to be transferred to a second mould, the interior of which is of the shape of the finished bottle. A further supply of the compressed air blows the bottle to the shape of the mould. The machine moves on to the next stage, when the moulds are lowered and the bottles are discharged on to a conveyor. In the event of a breakdown of any one unit it can be replaced in less than half an hour. This machine is equally useful for the manufacture of bulbs for electric lamps.

SOUTHERN DELIVERIES ON THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

(By CHAGGANLAL B. JOSHI.)

Behind the adoption of the Southern Deliveries on the New York Cotton Exchange from October 1929 lies a patient and long drawn struggle which has covered a period of about 25 years. The agitation favouring the Southern Delivery was started in 1903 and it was on Friday the 16th of November 1928 that the members of the New York Cotton Exchange, by a large majority, passed the resolution for the adoption of the Southern Delivery; and the question of tendering cotton lying in the five big cotton centres of the American Cotton Belt on the New York Cotton Exchange became an accomplished fact.

The advent of the Southern Delivery Contract has be-stirred the minds of the Cotton merchants manufacturers, and speculators the world over, as to how this new phase in the Cotton trade will affect the value of the New York Cotton Futures in particular and the other Cotton Markets of the world in general. It would therefore be quite interesting to gauge the probable effects of the coming change in the annals of the history of Cotton business.

RAISON DE ETRE.

The reasons, mainly responsible for the adoption of the Southern Deliveries are as follows:—

(1) New York is "out of the normal path of Cotton" and that the cotton is not economically handled in this most. Besides, cotton comes to New York only as an incident to futures trading, or only in the event of a squeeze.

(2) In New York a translation of a futures contract into actual cotton cannot be effected without an accompaniment of heavier charges and abnormal and artificial price conditions.

(3) When the actual stock of cotton in New York is small or inadequate a particular delivery month is liable to be sqeezed and also huge sales "on call" on a particular single month lead to transactions which are in far greater proportion compared to the general trading.

(4) The fluctuations on the New York Cotton exchange have often shown "a range of inaccurate response," almost uninfluenced by values in real cotton centres.

It is now generally believed that by the introduction of the Southern Delivery contract the manipulation of the cotton exchange will be checked; and by changing the conditions of delivery cornering is made absolutely impracticables. Besides, this Southern Delivery will eliminate the unnecessary expenses involved in sending cotton to New York for the due fulfilment of the contract.

It is also believed that this new innovation will not only benefit the cotton exchange and the industry generally but that it will afford a broader and safer market for hedging without the fear of the exchange being squeezed or manipulated.

SOME DRAWBACKS.

But there is the other side of the shield as well. When one ponders over the question of the probable value of the New York Cotton Futures in conjunction with the operations of the merchants, manufacturers and speculators, the following comes to the light.

With the introduction of the Southern Delivery the New York Contract has become a contract absolutely in favour of the sellers, and distinctly operates at a disadvantage to the buyers and it becomes particularly less attractive to the speculators who are dubbed the "shock absorbers" of the cotton market. The resultant effect of such a position is nothing but to cheapen the price of the New York contracts. The purchasers of the New York Cotton Futures fear the notice to take delivery of cotton at any one of the several cotton ports. Southern Deliveries have therefore become a sword of Democles hanging over the heads of the purchasers, (and particularly the speculators) who will be always on the alert to raid the market with a view to get out of the probable bad bargain. The natural consequences of such a position would no doubt result in persistent waves of selling towards the end of the delivery month.

Further, Sundry Cotton Merchants and genuine businessmen who used to accumulate Contracts in New York and the effect of which was to strengthen the New York values, will now be prevented from doing so; and consequently there is bound to be a depressing effect upon the value of the New York Futures Contract.

Apart from this, Commission Houses in New York will have to organise an effective organisation to receive and give deliveries of tenders, on the interior cotton ports. This will mean an increase in the cost of handling cotton to the Commission Houses. This proves that the use of the New York Contract so far as the constructive side is concerned will have to be made at an increased rate of, expenses henceforward.

A DANGEROUS CONTRACT.

Under these circumstances the merchants and others concerned with the Cotton trade will make use of the New York Contract with great reluctance and this reluctance on their part will depress the price of the futures on the New York Cotton Exchange.

Under this system of tenders it can easily be seen that small merchants are put in an awkward position as compared to very large commercial firms who have already got a formidable organisation all over the American Cotton Belt, to handle the most difficult problems at the cotton ports and also in the interior.

Now with the far more greater probability of receiving a notice to take actual delivery of the cotton, consumers and foreign buyers have begun to fear to operate on the New York Cotton Exchange in view of the fact that it has become a dangerous contract to deal with.

THE QUESTION OF PARITIES BETWEEN DIFFERENT MARKETS.

In the light of what has been said above it will be interesting to examine and see what relationship may exist between the three great International Cotton Exchanges, viz., New York, Liverpool and Bombay when the actual operation of the Southern Deliveries plays a part in giving and receiving tenders on the New York Cotton Exchange.

To understand the whole case fully one must take into consideration actual figures which determine the execution of the businsess in the form of forward transactions either speculative or otherwise, i.e., including those of straddles as well.

THE LIVERPOOL-NEW ORLEANS PARITY.

So far as the Liverpool Market is concerned actual cotton (American basis middling in grade and fair staple) should normally sell at about 220 points over the spot quotation of the New Orleans market. These 220 points represent approximately the actual cost of handling and transporting cotton from New Orleans to Liverpool. But, for various reasons Liverpool does not sell at a full parity over the New Orleans quotations, and the reasons for this are as follows:—

(1) The buyer of the Contract is in danger of receiving cotton which may be least in demand and perhaps not wanted by the spinner.

(2) Considerably large quantities of Indian, Peruvian, Brazilian and African Cotton are being hedged in Liverpool, generally in distant positions, and the effect of this hedging is that it tends to narrow down the parity between Liverpool prices and those of the Americans in U.S.A.

(3) Over and above this Liverpool is the best market for tendering staple cotton, and this also results in further depressing it relatively.

Now parity between any two markets principally depends upon the factors of supply, demand and quality of cotton produced or intended for delivery in these markets. Hence during the course of the last few years, the cotton trade has witnessed very wide fluctuations in parity between New Orleans and the Liverpool quotations.

In the last record crop year (1928) there was a plentiful supply of staple cotton and consequently Liverpool sold as narrow as 40 points over New-Orleans. But the 1927 parity between Liverpool and New-Orleans has widened up to 190 points, particularly because the American Crop was generally of poor character. Under these circumstances it would not be incorrect to assume that under normal developments parity between Liverpool and New-Orleans should range around 135 points.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK PARITY

When we take into consideration the fact that the Southern Delivery Contract allows 35 points (cost of transportation) to the buyer of the New York Contract for taking delivery in New Orleans or at one of the Southern Delivery Ports under the terms of the Southern Delivery contract, it is perfectly normal that New York values should be higher by 35 points than those of the New Orleans positions—or those of the other southern ports. Here it should be realised that now with the Southern Delivery at five ports there is not the ghost of a chance for an absolutely unnatural lightness or a squeeze taking place on the New York Cotton Exchange, because any substantial premium over 35 points will bring out heavy tenders. It is therefore quite reasonable to suppose that New York will sell at a partial carrying charge over New Orleans, i.e., below 35 points (except in years of short crops and active demand). Besides this, in the event of heavy stocks of undesirable quality being accumulated at southern ports or heavy forward sales in New York basing on New Orleans, or ready cotton held elsewhere, it is quite safe to conclude that New York, in all probability, should sell at much narrower parity than 35 points, if not at a complete discount, i.e., under New Orleans. One can therefore strike the average range of parity between New Orleans and New York at about 10 to 15 points only.

With these remarks on the question of parity between the two important Cotton Exchanges of America it is quite easy and reasonable to come to the conclusion that Liverpool should sell at about 115 to 125 points over New York values.

GENERAL EFFECTS.

The general effect of Southern Deliveries on the New York Cotton Exchange is that the New York Futures now stand as a target for the operators and they would lose no opportunity to hammer the New York Futures against their constructive committments, either in the the Liverpool or the Bombay Market. Indian Cotton still continues to be cheaper than Americans relatively and one need not be surprised if straddlers are taking the full advantage of the position created by the advent of Southern Deliveries.

Taking therefore the whole question of the Southern Delivery and judging the same from all viewpoints the conclusion that can be drawn is that the value, or, in other words, the intrinsic worth, of the New York Contracts, though it may not be impaired so far as the usage by the community is concerned, it is certain that there will be a preponderance of selling pressure of the whole Cotton world on the Futures of the New York Cotton Exchange. The inevitable result of such a position will therefore be the weakening of the price of the contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS.

—:o:—

The report of an economic enquiry made recently into the Australian Tariff system shows how dependant on Protection against the whole world, including even the British Empire, the Australian economic system has become. The present basis of her economic welfare has been very laboriously built up. Rather than devote her energies mostly to the development of those industries to which she is naturally inclined, she has slowly and painfully set up industries which can survive only by tariff protection and the assurance of a home market. It would be a painful transition to her to adopt now a policy of free trade, and even Empire free trade. The report observes: "The evidence available does not support the contention that Australia could have maintained its present population at a higher standard of living under free trade."

With the basis that the 'basic Australian objective was to seek the largest white population at the highest standard of living, they undertook an expert survey of the tariffs and any alternative methods of giving protection. Of course they had not the full data necessary to arrive at certain definite conclusions in certain matters but they stress the benefits of protection, though some extensions of protection policy have been wasteful and cost more than the benefits gained. In some cases the costs of protection have become dangerously high. The costs of Protection have been met by cumulative borrowing from abroad at a rate which cannot be maintained.

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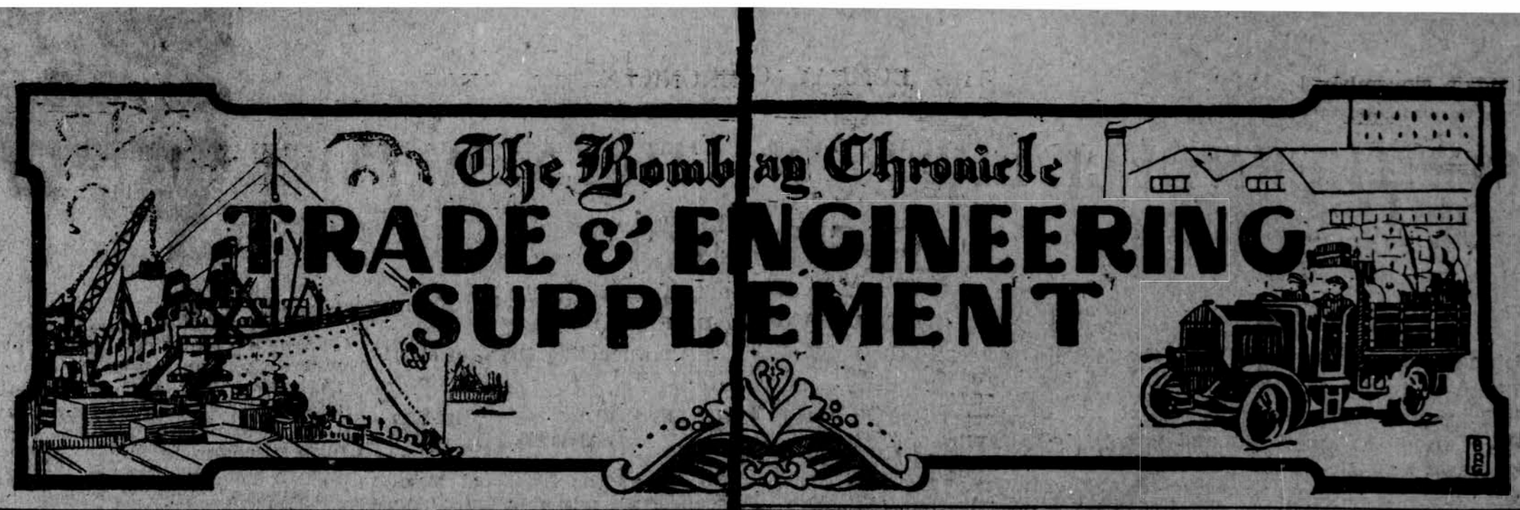

BOMBAY Friday, November 1, 1929.

A BUSINESS MAN'S DIARY.

BY "CHRONICLER".

(Continued from page 1.)

the passers-by. Counrties like the United States of America, however, have got this 'Zenana' system with a vengeance. The fast cure can be recommended only for people who have glutted themselves, and not for people who have hardly got a meal a day and sometimes even none."

* * * *

27th October.

On his return from an extensive foreign tour, Lala Shriram, Vice-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, when interviewed by a press representative recently, said:—

"That after what he had seen in the West he was convinced more than ever that the true salvation of India lay in Swadeshism, the practice of which was the least sacrifice they could expect from every Indian. He suggested that in order to popularise Indian goods moving exhibitions showing the produce of the country should be arranged so as to bring the producer and the consumer in closer contact. In addition to this he thought that it would be better if small model factories were installed at different places in India. Foreign manufacturers of machinery should also be encouraged to exhibit their manufactures in this country and industrial fairs like the Leipzig Fair should be arranged in different provinces specially at the time of religious festivals.

Lala Shriram regretted that transport facilities in India were still far from what was desirable. Unlike the West, India neglected the cheapest means of transport, namely the waterways. Proceeding he said:—

One thing else in the West was the amount of help the Governments rendered to their industries. They provided them with protection, gave them subsidies and lightened their burden by imposing as few taxes as possible. I would suggest that as a beginning the Government of India should create a sort of grading board for Indian produce to assure the foreign customer that he would get the goods he contracted for. Intensive propaganda for Indian goods should also be carried on in the Western countries."

* * * *

28th October.

The long expected crash in Wall Street happened on the 24th and the views of an eminent economist as Sir Joshiah Stamp are an apt commentary. This subsidence of inflated prices in New York is not only valuable for the financial health of the United States but it was still more valuable to the rest of the world.

The "vast shake out" in Wall Street, of course, caused a pandemonium in the Exchange there. But these lessons, however bitter, will soon be forgotton and the financial position of the world will still be subject to the vicissitudes of the speculations in New York.

INTERESTING RADIO FACTS.

The night range of sending and receiving stations is much greater than the daylight range. Do not expect to hear stations at a great distance away in the daytime.

* * * *

There are nights, often in winter and more common in summer, when it is impossible to tune in distant stations. This is due to conditions of the atmosphere which are, as yet, beyond human control. This condition may last for indefinite periods and then, on the other hand, may change in an hour or at any time during the night. Operate your receiver carefully; become acquainted with it as you would wish an automobile or any other mechanical device. The knowledge so gained you will greatly increase the efficiency of the receiver.

* * * *

If you have tuned in one distant station and cannot seem to get others keep trying carefully. The fact that you have heard one distant station shows that the set is working properly. You have just started to learn how to tune it and with a little patience and practice you will soon hear numerous others.

* * * *

No radio set will work satisfactorily on run-down High Tension or Low Tension batteries. Do not allow the accumulators to discharge completely. In the case of High Tension batteries, a voltage decrease of 20 per cent represents the end of their useful life. Test the accumulator by means of a hydrometer, dry cells with ammeter and high tension batteries with a voltmeter.

ANTENNA AND GROUND SYSTEM FOR WIRELESS.

The essentials of good antenna are proper height, physical dimensions, insulation from surrounding objects, effective insulation and good construction. For receiving purposes, one wire is sufficient. This should be firmly supported and well insulated at both ends. The lead-in wire should be fastened securely to one end of the horizontal wire and soldered thereto.

The effectiveness of the antenna system depends largely upon the character of the ground connection. The most practical ground connection is a copper plate well soldered to the wire, buried in the earth about five feet deep and properly watered. A cold water pipe connection will also prove to be an effective ground. The point of contact on the pipe should be carefully scraped to remove all paint or corrosion and a ground clamp securely fastened thereon.

ICE IN INDIA.

As far back as the time of the Moghuls ice was being made in India. They first brought it from Kashmir but soon discovered that in winter nights ice could be formed in the Punjab in shallow basins or earthen pans. These thin layers were pressed together in a pit, whose sides were covered with hay, and the openings were roofed over with thatch, the supply of ice being thus conserved in summer. This system was practised in the North even till after machine made ice was sold there. This sort of ice was not clean but it was used only for cooling.

In Madras "Abadars" were employed to cool drinks by swinging them in perforated craddles containing a mixture of saltpetre, salt and water. In Central India and the Deccan, they used earthen pots which cool water through evaporation.

But the modern import of ice into India was due to the accident of a shipwreck. An ice-ship going to Jamaica drifted to South America where it was found after a long time with the ice in it intact. This discovery encouraged the idea of importing ice into India from the United States. In 1840 ice was available at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. It was brought in wooden ships and stored in ice houses and sold at 12 as to Re. 1 per pound, at later stages being sold only to fever-stricken patients. When the first consignment arrived at Calcutta the Badha Sahibs took a long holiday to feast on ice preparations.

About 1880 ice manufacturing companies were formed. The first two companies in Calcutta cut rates to such low figures that one of them gave away the ice free and in the crowd that ensued people were crushed to death.

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